

August 11 1978
60,377
fifteen pence

THE TIMES

How Britain loses when they balance the books in Brussels, p 12

Chrysler sells European operation to Peugeot in £220m deal

Chrysler Corporation of America has agreed to sell its European vehicle interests to the French group, Peugeot, for cash and shares worth a reported \$430m (about £220m). The implications for Chrysler United Kingdom are considered by Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State

for Industry, in view of an assurance given by the American parent not to dispose of its British interests without prior consent. The assurance was given 2½ years ago when the Government rescued Chrysler UK from bankruptcy with £162m of state aid.

Mr Varley studies implications for British plants

Mr Varley, who is currently in Brussels, is expected to return to London tomorrow. He is expected to meet Mr. Jenkins, the Secretary of State for Industry, and to discuss the implications of the deal for British plants. The deal is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

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Air travellers told to check from home as 'worse delays' loom

Air travellers are being urged to check in from home as the possibility of worse delays looms. The British Airports Authority (BAA) has warned that the current situation at Gatwick and Heathrow could lead to significant disruptions. Travellers are advised to check in early and to be prepared for long waits.

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Bread and circuses preoccupy M Giscard

President Giscard d'Estaing is preoccupied with the challenges of bread and circuses. He is facing significant opposition from the far right and is struggling to maintain his position. His focus is on managing the domestic situation while dealing with international pressures.

Stimism in talks on navy base disputes

Stimism is evident in the talks on navy base disputes. The government is seeking to resolve the issues with the unions. The talks are expected to continue in the coming weeks.

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New peace talks in Post Office dispute

New peace talks are being held in the Post Office dispute. The union is seeking to resolve the issues with the management. The talks are expected to continue in the coming weeks.

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In 'The Times' tomorrow

John Russell Taylor shares the life of Alfred Hitchcock, the veteran film director, in tomorrow's Saturday Review. The article is expected to be a major feature.

California sniper wounds Briton

A California sniper has wounded a British man. The incident occurred in a crowded area. The man is currently in hospital and is expected to recover.

The man is currently in hospital and is expected to recover. The incident occurred in a crowded area. The man is currently in hospital and is expected to recover.

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Christina O'Connell's out

Christina O'Connell has been removed from her position. The decision was made by the management. She is expected to leave the organization soon.

Korchnoi wins the scores

Viktor Korchnoi has won the scores in the chess tournament. He has performed exceptionally well. The tournament is expected to continue in the coming weeks.

Jobs dispute closes New York papers

A jobs dispute has closed the New York papers. The union is seeking to resolve the issues with the management. The dispute is expected to continue in the coming weeks.

BR plan big increase in football trains

The British Railways (BR) plan a big increase in football trains. This is to accommodate the growing demand for travel during the football season. The increase is expected to be significant.

Century for Boycott

Geoffrey Boycott made his return to the England side with an unbeaten century against New Zealand in the second Test at Trent Bridge. He scored 108 runs.

Portuguese pledge

Senhor Alfredo Nobre de Costa, the newly appointed Prime Minister of Portugal, has pledged to continue the policies of his predecessor. He is expected to lead the country for some time.

'30 monsters' in loch

Dr Charles Wyckoff, an American researcher with a joint British, American and Canadian team, has announced that there may be 30 'monsters' in Loch Ness. He believes there may be a colony living between 200 and 300 feet below the surface.

Gold for Bryant

David Bryant of England, collected his fourth successive Commonwealth Games gold medal when he won the singles in the bowls competition at Edmondston.

Pay policy 'to stay'

Mr. Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, predicted a permanent incomes policy under Labour and attacked the Conservative proposal to allow free bargaining in private industry while holding down public sector pay.

Conclave date set

The Conclave to elect the new Pope is to begin on August 25, one day before the 20-day limit after the last Pope's death.

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SPORTS NEWS

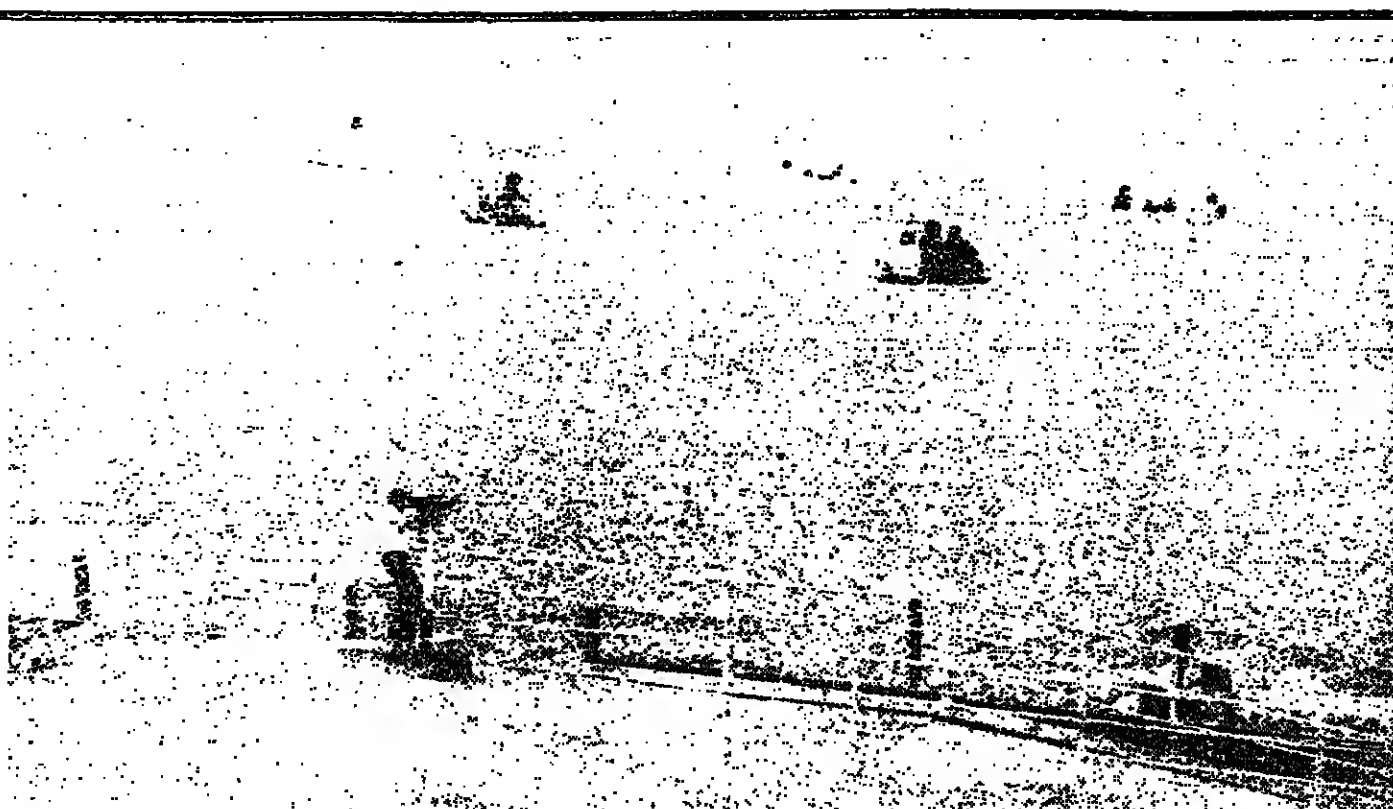
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Paul Hornsall
The Rail is planning to
e "football specials"
ason by a quarter after
ge success last year in
violence on charter

Humphrey Todd, British
Inter-City manager, dis-
cuss damage had been
s from £100,000 three
ago to just £1,000 last
He attributed the suc-
cess to the better steward-
ing by the clubs and in a change
in Rail policy in placing
Transport police on foot-
ball grounds where necessary.
Todd admitted that houl-
by small parties of foot-
ball supporters on ordinary
trains remained a diffi-
culty. Last year British Rail
e from the 900 trains
e chartered by the clubs
had £1m.
Todd said: "The turo-
in terms of damage, bus-
nessing. We want to
age more football sup-
ports to charter trains.
have a million soccer fans
use British Rail every
and, despite reports to
contrary, this is a business
we want to encourage.
We want to develop, espe-
cially supporters' club charter
trains."
The Rail has published a
document, "Football Specials",
as the first step of a
campaign to encourage
use. About 25 football
clubs have also been
asked by British Rail to
make bookings
in advance.
The document, which
said that had proved its
value to supporters and so
a special relationship
many as 12 officers travel
ns carrying 600 support-
ers often only two are
necessary and clubs
good records frequently
only their own stewards.

ther remand archdeacon

Ven John Ross Youens,
33, a chaplain to the
who is charged with in-
behaviour likely to cause
ch of the peace during
obedience to the magis-
trates yesterday said
he was contesting
age.



A visitor scanning the almost deserted holiday beach at Brighton yesterday.

Backing for woman priests

Frum Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent
Canterbury

The long-awaited response of
the Lambeth Conference to the
issue of woman priests came
yesterday in a document that
pronounced very firmly that
the Anglican Communion does
indeed know what it is doing.

The conference refused to
recommend a five-year morato-
rium on women's ordination,
and will reply courteously but
firmly to Orthodox and Roman
Catholic objections. The only
real hesitation came on the issue
of woman bishops, and the con-
ference agreed that that
required further consultation
because of the special place of
the bishop as a focus of unity in
the church.

The debate was relaxed and
amicable under the firm chair-
manship of the Archbishop of
Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan,
who is president of the Lambeth
Conference. The final document
won the support of many
bishops who personally oppose
the ordination of women, and
was carried by 316 to 37, with
17 abstentions. The Bishop of
Truro, Dr Graham Leonard, who
is to lead the opposition to the
ordination of women at the
November meeting of the
General Synod of the Church
of England, was seen to vote for
it.

Only the proposed five-year
pause really tested the feeling
on the rightness or wrongness
of women's ordination in
general. It was defeated in the
ratio of about two votes to one.
Some bishops complained in
the course of the debate that the

conference had not gone into
the underlying issues at all,
leaving those to be studied by
each member church of the
communion at the appropriate
time. But with the Anglican
churches in Canada, the United
States and New Zealand already
having woman priests, there was
little likelihood of a retreat on
the central issue.

The tone of the document, the
concord of the debate and the
large majority at the end repre-
sented a considerable triumph
for the conference itself, and
those, like Dr Coggan, particu-
larly responsible for steering it
through that minefield. It will
be regarded as an assertion of
Anglican self-confidence and of
a new and deeper sense of
internal church unity in the face
of the most divisive issue the
Anglican communion has ever
had to grapple with.

Its influence on the Novem-
ber General Synod is hard to
measure, but certainly it gives
no extra ammunition to the
opponents of women's ordina-
tion. From yesterday the
Church of England is officially
and unambiguously part of a
worldwide communion which is
prepared to accept women
priests, albeit not everywhere,
and that terminates the argu-
ment that those churches with
woman priests, are in any sense
irregular or out of line with
the main current of Anglican-
ism. That fact alone may en-
courage the general synod to
follow the worldwide trend.

The final document recog-
nizes that there have been dis-
tress and pain caused by the
issue, and it declares that heal-

ing that is a "primary pastoral
responsibility of all, especially
of the bishops".

The right of each church to
make up its own mind is re-
asserted, while it is also
acknowledged that what each
church does has "the utmost
significance" for the Anglican
Community as a whole. "The
conference affirms its commit-
ment to the preservation of
unity within and between all
member churches of the Angli-
can Communion," it declared.

The bishops agreed that
churches with woman priests
should remain in communion
with churches without them,
and vice versa, and agreed to
respect each other's convic-
tions. The Anglican Consultative
Council was asked to use its
good offices to maintain and
improve relations between those
two groups of churches.

The document lays down
guidelines on the harmonious
conduct of relations between
those churches that do ordain
women and those that do not.
In a unique demonstration of affection
and respect, the bishops took
part in a requiem Mass for Pope
Paul VI celebrated by the three
Roman Catholic official
observers.

The senior observer, the
Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmac-
noise, Ireland, the Right Rev.
Cahal Daly, said the sympathy
extended by the conference on
the death of the Pope had been
magnificent, and the invitation
to celebrate the Mass as part of
the conference business "will
ever remain among our
cherished memories".

Productivity deal at newspaper

Journalists on the Sun have
accepted a productivity deal
which will mean a 5 per cent
increase to pay, the newspaper
said last night. The formula
was agreed by management and
the National Union of Journa-
lists chapel (office branch).

The newspaper was not pub-
lished for 11 issues on
August 4 because of a dispute
during which dismissal notices
were sent to 220 striking jour-
nalists.

They were seeking a produc-
tivity deal of about 12 per
cent, which would have been
worth up to £1,200 a year, on
top of the phase three 10 per
cent increase. Average salaries
of journalists were said to be
about £8,000.

The dispute cost the company
more than £1.6m and an appli-
cation has been made to the
Price Commission for a 1p price
increase.

Pensioners on book charges

Reginald Patterson, aged 75,
of Ventnor Villas, Hove, Sussex,
elected at Hove Magistrates'
Court yesterday to go for trial
by jury on charges of stealing
more than 12,000 books valued
at £54,000 from public libraries.
He and his wife, Dorothy,
aged 73, were remanded on bail
for three weeks. She is
charged with helping him to
keep some of the books.

Labour 'likely to have permanent pay policy'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary
of State for Prices and
Consumer Protection, today
lambasted Conservative propo-
sals to allow free wage bar-
gaining in private industry,
and predicts a permanent in-
comes policy under Labour.

In a direct bid for trade
union support for the Cabinet's
call for continuing pay re-
straints, he argues in the journal
of the National Union of Rail-
waymen: "A socialist govern-
ment has a duty to tell the
people what sort of earnings
level the people can afford."

As a senior minister closely
involved in the operation of
the Government's incomes
policy, Mr Hattersley's view on
the value of pay curbs will
have a wider impact than that
on his immediate audience.

He writes in *Transport
Review*: "This level of earn-
ings plays a crucial part in the
balance of economic success—
as big a part as the value of
the pound, the level of interest
rates and the extent of tax-
ation."

"Anyone who pretends that
we can ignore that essential
ingredient in economic planning
is asking the Government to
abdicate its real responsibilities."

A Socialist government has
a duty to tell the people what
sort of earnings level the

country can afford. And it has
a duty to do all it can to
ensure that the level of earn-
ings which is right for the
nation as a whole is the level
of earnings that the nation
eventually receives."

Mr Hattersley suggests that
a return to the inflation rates
of 1975 would jeopardize the
Government's efforts to keep
manufacturing costs down so
that British industry can get
back into foreign markets
where our goods have been
driven out by cheaper Japan-
ese and German products.

The real difference between
the political parties was how a
policy to plan wages ought to
be organized. "For the Labour
Government, committed to
social justice as well as econo-
mic success, the answer is very
clear. If wages have to be
planned they ought to be
planned for the economy as a
whole, private as well as public
sector."

"Mrs Thatcher has been
fraud about her remedy. She
agrees that a wage target is
necessary, but she is only pre-
pared to apply it within the
public sector. There, as direct
or indirect employers, a Con-
servative government would
rigorously hold down wages to
whatever figure they think m
he right."

That is not a policy accep-
table to a Labour govern-
ment, he added.

Union leaders 'seduced by laws' unwanted by members

By Geoffrey Browning
Political Staff

There was a gap between
trade union leaders and their
rank and file members that the
Conservatives wanted to see
closed rather than widened, Mr
William Whitelaw, Deputy
Leader of the Conservative
Party and party spokesman on
home affairs, said to a state-
ment yesterday.

The Government had
"seduced" the union leadership
since 1974 by introducing legis-
lation that might be wanted
by a few union leaders but not
by their members and the
people as a whole, he said.

Mr Whitelaw was rallying to
the defence of Sir Geoffrey
Howe, QC, the shadow Chan-
cellor, who stated on Monday
that some union leaders were
trying to impose a closed shop
on electoral choice.

He harboured deep suspicions
about the formation of the
Trade Union Committee for
Labour Victory on the grounds
that when Conservatives were
critical of Labour policies, that
might be misrepresented as
criticism of the trade unions.

mouth he betrayed his hostility
to trade unions.
Mr Whitelaw commented
that it was a pity Mr Basnett
had to reply to Sir Geoffrey's
important speech with personal
abuse.

The deep-seated assumption
which Mr Basnett makes is that
the "Labour movement" is by
definition right on all issues.
"He thinks the essential
qualification for any politician
to hold office is that he should
ignore what people, including
union members, feel about the
unions' present role and power
and instead agree unquestion-
ingly with every proposal from
the union leadership", Mr
Whitelaw said.

In what now seems a simmer-
ing argument about how the
trade unions would fare under
a Conservative government, Mr
Whitelaw emphasized that the
role of trade unions was central
to economic survival and was
"not simply an electioneering
issue".

He said it was no good Mr
Basnett trying to accuse Con-
servatives of attempting to split
the union leadership from its
members. Already they did not
represent the views of their
members on some important
questions.

Farm union faces strike by officials

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

The National Union of Agri-
cultural and Allied Workers was
threatened yesterday by a strike
of its officials, one of whom is
the son of the general secretary.
The union's 31 district organ-
izers voted unanimously in
London to strike from August
21 to secure the same wages
and conditions as national
officers.

Their action comes three
months after the election of Mr
John Rose as president of the
union. He said yesterday that
he wanted changes in the way
officials worked and that the
executive had voted to oppose
any party claim they might
make under Schedule II of the
Employment Protection Act.

The organizer for West
Norfolk is Mr James Boddy, son
of Mr J. R. (Jack) Boddy, the
general secretary. The organ-
izers said yesterday that they
received £5,500 a year for long
hours covering many activities,
while heads of department in
London covered only one
activity and had an agreement
that would eventually give them
£6,500 a year.

Mr Rose said before that
statement was issued: "The
organizers have got into the
habit of wet-nursing the mem-
bership. I do not want to see an
organizer spending half or
three quarters of his time run-
ning round on accident cases
and so on. The job of the
organizer is negotiation."

He said he wanted to curb
the involvement of union offi-
cials in outside activities.
Mr Leonard Pike, secretary
of the organizers' association
and a representative for part of
the West Midlands, is a magis-
trate and a member of the
Northfield committee on the
ownership and purchase of
farmland.

Mr Rose said that the
organizers were seeking parity
with district officers of other
unions, including the Transport
and General Workers' Union
and the General and Municipal
Workers' Union.

Commonwealth universities

A 12-page report on the
universities of the Common-
wealth is published in *The
Times Higher Education Sup-
plement* today to mark the
congress of the Association of
Commonwealth Universities in
Vancouver. Also Professor Rose-
mary Cramp discusses seven-
teenth-century Northumbria and Dilip
Hiro describes Al Azhar
University, Cairo.

More Home News appears on
pages 6 and 14

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the least possible energy
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The Building Materials Industry
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government spending, we continued our policy
of steady investment.
You could say that although we put less
energy into our products, we do put more energy
into making them successful.

OVERSEAS

Tokyo call to settle islands dispute before signing Chinese pact

Mr Peter Hazelhurst
he executive council of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party warned the Government today that it should not sign a proposed treaty of peace with China this week unless Peking recognises Japanese claims to the disputed Senkaku chain of islands north-east of Taiwan. The demand, seen as a potential hindrance to a crucial round Sino-Japanese negotiations, was also endorsed by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Hirofumi Ueda, in a statement today. Mr Ueda said the Japanese Government was not prepared to sign a peace treaty with China until it had resolved the Senkaku dispute. He said the Japanese Government was not prepared to sign a peace treaty with China until it had resolved the Senkaku dispute. He said the Japanese Government was not prepared to sign a peace treaty with China until it had resolved the Senkaku dispute.

Vietnamese rebuked over border stampede protest

Aug. 10.—China has rebuked Vietnamese protesters who staged a stampede protest on the border crossing in the north-east of Vietnam. The Chinese Foreign Ministry said the protesters were not entitled to lodge a protest with the Chinese Government. It said the protesters were not entitled to lodge a protest with the Chinese Government. It said the protesters were not entitled to lodge a protest with the Chinese Government.

Peking forges links with Arabs

David Bonavia
Aug. 10.—Peking is expected to be followed by Saudi Arabia in establishing diplomatic relations with China, according to informed sources in Beijing. The Chinese Government is expected to be followed by Saudi Arabia in establishing diplomatic relations with China, according to informed sources in Beijing. The Chinese Government is expected to be followed by Saudi Arabia in establishing diplomatic relations with China, according to informed sources in Beijing.

Cook Islands premier attacks predecessor

Hingston, Aug. 10.—Dr as Davis, the new Premier of the Cook Islands, today that his predecessor, Bert Henry, was finished. Davis, former Opposition leader, who became Prime Minister of the 15 South Pacific islands last month, made the attack after arriving in Wellington. He said the predecessor was finished. Davis, former Opposition leader, who became Prime Minister of the 15 South Pacific islands last month, made the attack after arriving in Wellington. He said the predecessor was finished.

New purge of former regime's employees arts Cambodian refugee wave

Phraya, Thailand, Aug. 10.—Cambodia's communist government is conducting a purge in at least two of anyone connected with the former administration. The purge is being conducted in at least two of anyone connected with the former administration. The purge is being conducted in at least two of anyone connected with the former administration.

Possible fourth shot in killing of Kennedy

From David Cross
Washington, Aug. 10.—Congressional investigators into the assassination of President Kennedy 15 years ago are reported to have discovered new evidence that a fourth shot may have been fired at him rather than the three established during earlier inquiries. According to The New York Times, which has been publishing a series of articles on the assassination, the new evidence is based on a technical analysis of the attack. The analysis suggests that a fourth shot may have been fired at him rather than the three established during earlier inquiries.

One of the theories the congressional committee has been investigating is the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved in the shooting. The committee has been investigating is the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved in the shooting. The committee has been investigating is the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved in the shooting.

Free trade unions' leader in Brussels seeks permission to give evidence

Tunisian labour trials ring alarm bells abroad

By Michael Coleman
The Tunisian Government is faced with an embarrassing request from Mr Otto Kersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, for permission to give evidence in person at the trial of Mr Habib Achour, the Tunisian trade union leader. The request is being made at a time when the Tunisian Government is facing a series of strikes and protests. The request is being made at a time when the Tunisian Government is facing a series of strikes and protests.

Final stage of Soviet-US deal approved

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug. 10.—In keeping with the promise he gave three weeks ago, President Carter has decided to avoid a further deterioration in relations with Moscow by approving the final stage of a \$144m (£80m) sale of oil-drilling equipment to the Soviet Union. The sale is being approved by the President. The sale is being approved by the President.

New York papers close in dispute over manning

New York, Aug. 10.—New York's three main newspapers were shut down today as their publishers united in a tough stand against printers who struck in a dispute over proposed staff cuts. The newspapers were shut down today as their publishers united in a tough stand against printers who struck in a dispute over proposed staff cuts.

The defence lawyers at Stax said that the weapons were for self-defence after repeated attacks on the UGTT's offices by paid hooligans ever since Mr Achour led the unions out of their social pact with the Government and began lightening strikes to improve pay and conditions. The defence lawyers at Stax said that the weapons were for self-defence after repeated attacks on the UGTT's offices by paid hooligans ever since Mr Achour led the unions out of their social pact with the Government and began lightening strikes to improve pay and conditions.

Russia expected to have record harvest

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Aug. 10.—The Soviet Union is expected to have a record harvest this year. The United States Department of Agriculture has been revising upwards its estimates of the total Soviet grain crop in the past couple of months. The United States Department of Agriculture has been revising upwards its estimates of the total Soviet grain crop in the past couple of months.

US neutrality 'assured' before Czech invasion

Vienna, Aug. 10.—President Johnson assured Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, that the United States would not react militarily when the Warsaw Pact invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, according to a former Czechoslovak party official, Mr Zdenek Mlynar. The United States would not react militarily when the Warsaw Pact invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, according to a former Czechoslovak party official, Mr Zdenek Mlynar.

Trial over book on psychiatric abuses

Moscow, Aug. 10.—Mr Alexander Podrabinek, the Soviet dissident who wrote a book about persecution of dissidents in Soviet psychiatric hospitals, goes on trial on Tuesday charged with defaming the Soviet Union, his friends said today. The trial will be held in Mr Podrabinek's home town of Elektrostal, 40 miles southeast of Moscow, and will centre on his book, Mr Yegor Shabanov, his lawyer, was told. The trial will be held in Mr Podrabinek's home town of Elektrostal, 40 miles southeast of Moscow, and will centre on his book, Mr Yegor Shabanov, his lawyer, was told.

'Cargo ship' docks with Salyut space station

Moscow, Aug. 10.—An unmanned spaceship Progress 3, carrying supplies, docked early today with the Soviet Union's Salyut 6 space station orbiting the Earth with two cosmonauts on board, Tass said. The second "cargo ship" to take supplies to the Salyut crew had been launched from Baikonur cosmodrome in central Asia on Tuesday. The second "cargo ship" to take supplies to the Salyut crew had been launched from Baikonur cosmodrome in central Asia on Tuesday.

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Panticosa	from £85	FB
Solynieve	from £91	B+B
Macugnaga	from £95	HB

Advanced		
Barèges	from £69	HB
Courmayeur	from £75	B+B
Kitzbühel	from £89	B+B
Wengen	from £109	B+B
Zermatt	from £139	B+B

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FOREIGN REPORT

Sands running out for the military's Sahara paradise

Anxiety grips Spain's last outposts

Since the 1975 "green march" on the Sahara, the number of artillery pieces on the heights overlooking the sea and scattered in the pine groves beside the barbed wire frontier of Melilla has multiplied, and the strength of the garrison has been increased. A tank trail runs close to the barbed wire obstacle, from the beach zone on one side to the top of the cave-pocked cliffs on the other.

Defence has always been the very reason for the existence of this Spanish-controlled port on the Barbary Coast. Now its inhabitants' greatest fear is that it will be surrendered without a fight.

Despite the impressive deployment of modern arms, nobody seriously believes they will be used. The equipment, like the crack Foreign Legion troops—with their motto "Death is our lover"—are only symbols. The battle for Melilla and the other Spanish enclaves on the North African coast, Ceuta, will be fought by diplomats.

The future of Ceuta and Melilla is curiously linked to that of Gibraltar. King Hassan of Morocco has said that he will revive his claim to the Spanish enclaves if Gibraltar comes under the Spanish flag. Many Spaniards feel, however, that he may not wait that long.

These last remaining gems in Spain's imperial crown are overseas strongholds of the Spanish military establishment. For centuries Ceuta and Melilla protected Mediterranean shipping against pirates. At the end of the nineteenth century and for nearly half of this century they were founts of glory and of rapid promotion for Spanish military men engaged in the Moroccan wars.

Since Spain ceded control over its former Sahara colony to Morocco and Mauritania when Franco was on his deathbed, Ceuta and Melilla have become even more important to Spain's military establishment. The two cities along with the Canary Islands, absorbed the overflow of the somewhat embittered battle-ready troops who were ordered out of the desert territory.

Material reasons make these two posts choice assignments for the armed forces and civil servants; they receive a 100 per cent bonus over basic pay and have the opportunity to make it go a long way. Both are duty-free ports, where cars, cameras, hi-fi equipment and other items can be bought at a fraction of the normal Spanish prices.

The crumbling walled town overlooking the port and the modern buildings at



Melilla defines the nature of the city as much today as it did in the not too distant past, when its drawbridges were raised at night and any member of the garrison who did not make it back by the nightfall was liable to disappear without trace.

Melilla, about 100 miles south of Almería, is five square miles in area, with an official population of 77,000, including 8,000 military officers and men, a specified number of civil servants and dependents of military and civilian personnel, and 14,000 Moroccans. That makes an average of one man in uniform for every eight residents, or one for every six Spaniards.

In fact, the Moorish population is thought to be greater than 14,000, since that figure includes only those who comply with the annual requirement to register. Some unofficial estimates put the Moroccan population of the city as high as 21,000, including those who live there illegally.

Just past the main border-crossing point at the eastern end of Melilla, Moroccan authorities are building a new port, several times as big as that of Melilla. King Hassan could eventually close the border with Melilla, channel trade into the new Moroccan port, and let Melilla wither on the vine until a nudge in the form of international anti-colonialist pressure pushes the Spaniards out.

Ceuta, about 140 miles west-northwest of Melilla, will not wither so easily. Its position is more strategic, lying as it does almost due south of Gibraltar at the gateway to the Mediterranean. Its port, however, is less blatant. Its port is bigger, better and much busier. It is a much livelier commercial centre.

Spain's third most important refuelling

port for international shipping. Ceuta is also a main point of entry for European visitors and a free port swarming with Spanish and other European bargain-hunters throughout the year.

Ceuta's population of approximately 90,000, with about 20,000 men in uniform, is not much greater than that of Melilla, but it seems to be, probably because of the busy commercial life and the tourist traffic.

Yet under the surface Ceuta has much in common with Melilla. The lobby and lounge of the city's best hotel, the luxurious La Muralla, looks like an officers' club on Sunday and fiesta afternoons, when there are sometimes more men in uniform than in civilian clothes.

Ceuta is actually an island, separated from the Moroccan coast by a channel only a few metres wide and only deep enough for small boats.

There is no overt racial problem in the enclaves, although it is evident that the Moroccans tend to occupy more menial jobs and earn less. Nor are they covered by any social security schemes. On the other hand, they are better paid, for the most part, than they would be in Morocco, where they would also not receive any social security benefits. Thus the Moroccan population of the enclaves largely sides with the Spaniards and the Indian merchants in support of Spanish sovereignty.

Both Ceuta and Melilla, regardless of their geographic location, look, feel and smell like Spanish cities. On July 25, as one of the five artillery batteries on Mount Hacho boomed out a salvo at dusk for Spain's patron, St James the Apostle, a Spanish Ceuta businessman confided to me: "Yes, we're worried. We know that some day this will be theirs." He made a sweeping gesture towards "them" in the direction of Morocco.

Minutes later, back at La Muralla Hotel, part of which is built into the walls of the fortress held by Spain for 300 years, a middle-aged man in civilian clothes commented on the Moroccan presence in the enclaves: "We need another Franco. You call this democracy? I call it anarchy." The local newspaper *El Faro de Ceuta*, which he waved to make his point, carried far more advertisements for houses, flats and businesses on the other side of the straits than in Ceuta.

Harry Debelius

Ecuador promised economic growth with social justice

Leftist technocrat wins middle classes

Ecuador's first presidential election since 1968 went off calmly and free of any charges of illegality on July 16. In a surprise victory, Señor Jaime Roldós, the leftist candidate, had a large lead over his other rivals, though since no one candidate won 50 per cent plus one vote, there will be a run-off in mid-October.

Señor Durán Ballén, the heavily favoured candidate of the centre-right, scraped into second place, thereby qualifying for a place on the second ballot.

At 33, Señor Roldós is the youngest candidate for President in Ecuador's history. A lawyer and university lecturer, he has never held elected office and does not have any administrative experience. He began his campaign as the stand-in candidate for Señor Assad Bucaram, the former Populist mayor of Guayaquil who had been disqualified from standing by the military.

At the start he was considered to be a lightweight, but as the campaign wore on he overcame this image, successfully wooing the middle-class vote without alienating his power base among the urban poor of Guayaquil.

He avoided incurring the wrath of the military, thus gaining further credibility with the electorate who otherwise would have considered a vote for Señor Roldós wasted on the assumption that the military would not allow him to take office. Whether he can maintain the momentum which won him 31 per cent of the

vote and whether Señor Durán Ballén, who won 23 per cent, can piece together a winning coalition are the two questions of the moment.

Ecuador's politics traditionally have been dominated by the rivalry between the liberal coast and conservative sierra. Where Quito, the capital, is located, Señor Roldós is from the port of Guayaquil and did not bother coming to the capital until four days after the election when he made a triumphal entry.

Later that day he gave his first press conference since the election, which was the beginning of his efforts to define and clarify his positions on the election issues. Unchallenged by the other candidates during the first round, Señor Roldós has become the leading contender. He has campaigned for social justice but has ignored specifics.

One of his main attractions has been the calm and youth of his advisers. Like Señor Roldós, they are all well-educated, mostly in the United States, and appear to be confident and poised. They like to think of themselves as technocrats.

They are left of centre, some markedly so. Señor Roldós's vice-presidential candidate, Señor Oswaldo Hurtado, is the leader of the Christian Democrats and their platform has called for the state to take over important sectors of the economy. Recently, and with Señor Hurtado beside him at the press conference, Señor Roldós rejected this part of his

running mate's platform. "Provided all companies, whether domestic or foreign, adhered to the law and paid their taxes they had nothing to fear," he said. Later he stated that there would be no nationalization under his administration. He recognized that the private sector needed stability to encourage economic growth.

Essentially, he wants to foster the economic development of Ecuador, which has one of the fastest growing economies in Latin America, but not at the expense of social justice. His measures include doubling the minimum wage from its present level of about \$31 a month and lifting the wage freeze. With the official rate of inflation running at 15 per cent a year, which is low by Latin American standards, it is easy to foresee the inflationary impact of these policies. If he can achieve a faster rate of development, currently running at more than 7 per cent a year at constant 1970 prices, perhaps the economic pie can be enlarged without high inflation.

Ecuador's civilian administrations have often instituted whimsical or imagined, or previous military governments. Señor Roldós stated at his press conference that he was above the law and anyone guilty of past excesses would be brought to justice. Despite this subtle retelling, it is unlikely that he would antagonize the military if elected.

His mentor, Señor Bucaram, was eliminated from the election by the military because he had made threats to prosecute officers if he was elected. Señor Roldós has learned from these mistakes.

The businessman's bane in Ecuador is the bureaucracy, which at best is lethargic and antiquated. Señor Roldós has called for it to be streamlined and reformed, but, given that most workers in Ecuador cannot be dismissed and the centralization of power in the hands of the departmental ministers, it is hard to see how any startling reforms can be achieved.

He has also called for the decentralization of government away from Quito. As a citizen of the largest city and port, Guayaquil, it is not a surprising position for him to take, but one which will lose him votes in Quito where the Government is the largest employer.

Ecuador's foreign policy under a Roldós administration would be non-aligned, with less dependence on the United States. Señor Roldós has fired the imagination of the electorate by offering a break with the military past. Provided he continues to articulate his position on the issues to the satisfaction of the growing middle class, projecting himself as the responsible technocrat who will assure Ecuador's economic, social and political development and stability with justice, his election in October is all but assured.

A Special Correspondent

Guerrilla attack ends one-man peace experiment in Rhodesia

White farmer who sowed seeds of hope

The Macheke district 70 miles east of the Rhodesian capital of Salisbury is rich tobacco and cattle country on the watershed between the tributaries of the Zambezi and Sabi rivers. The farms stretch 30 miles north and south of the Salisbury-Umtali railway line and in the north adjoin one of the most populous tribal areas in Rhodesia, the Mangwende tribal trust land.

Eighteen months ago the people of the district, both black and white, were despondent about the future; there were numerous attacks on farms, stores, schools and road transport. There was little dialogue between the black and white communities in the district—or with their neighbours in the tribal trust lands.

Mangwende, which has been a restive area since the ill-advised deposition of its chief in the mid-1950s, was already being infiltrated by guerrillas, leading up to the killings at Musami mission only 20 miles away.

That situation was changed after the March 3 internal settlement agreement, largely through the efforts of one man, Mr. Tim Peach, aged 31, a well-known tobacco farmer.

A natural leader, who was optimistic about the future for white Rhodesians in an independent Zimbabwe, he formed the Macheke Local Defence Force early last year. He believed strongly that the deterioration of security locally was largely due to the long periods which farmers spent away from their farms on national service in other parts of the country.

The new concept was that all local resources would be pooled, national commitments would be cut and groups of white and black police reservists would take complete responsibility for security in the area.

Off the ground worked with considerable success and for more than four months there were no further attacks.

After the internal settlement in March Mr. Peach felt the need to start working positively for peace. In his words, the motto should be not "seek and destroy" but "seek and discuss". He began by working politically in the tribal trust lands and despite intimidation of local people, held several meetings culminating with one of 500 people in a local hall.

He explained that the white farmers wanted peace and to build a trust at the grassroots level. What they wanted more than anything was to get out of uniform and back to farming. The response was good.

As a result of these initiatives Mr. Peach arranged for Bishop Abel Muzorewa to come to Mukaraka village to address a meeting on June 9. Two thousand people attended.

The meeting was a triumph; in an area where only five months previously there had been a fierce engagement between nationalist and government forces.

By now Mr. Peach was becoming aware that he would have to spend his time talking directly to guerrilla groups. He worked ceaselessly, going out over a very wide area to "seek and discuss" about 30 times.

What he was doing was beginning to bring results and by this time African children were waving at and following the local defence force groups as they moved through the tribal area and even hitching lifts from them. "Free zones" were being created and trust was being reestablished.

Mr. Peach was determined to push forward the area of the peace operation. He was aware that he was working against time and knew that his work was becoming more dangerous daily.

On July 13 he was returning in his car with his two farm guards after a discussion with a resident guerrilla group. He had heard that a new group

had moved into the area but had failed to make contact with them, and decided to try one more village. The new group proved to be there and opened fire as they approached.

The guards took him for dead but a radio message was later received saying that he was continuing discussions and should not be contacted until the next day. His body was found a mile and a half away three days later and it was evident that, unarmed and unprotected, he had been clubbed to death soon afterwards.

While Mr. Peach's contribution to peace and security was exceptionally courageous, at least his is not the only area of the country where there has been a breakthrough. In two areas known to me, one to the north and one to the south-east of the capital, local people have been successful in bringing ceasefire areas into being.

Mr. Peach was asked on several occasions to visit other districts to encourage further efforts. There is no doubt that despite the tragedy there is still hope and a determination to carry on the work.

Christopher Paterson

The author is a director of a London publishing house and has recently returned from a private visit to Rhodesia.

Law Report August 10 1978

Crown Court can commit a bail absconder

Regina v Singh

Before Lord Justice Roskill, Mr. Justice Ackner and Mr. Justice Stocker

[Judgment delivered August 10] A Crown Court judge has power to commit for contempt a person who has been released on bail in criminal proceedings and fails to appear at the trial.

The trial could not proceed and the judge was annoyed at the waste of public time. The applicant was brought to court and the trial resumed at two o'clock. His bail was revoked and he was kept in custody until the end of the trial.

On July 14 the jury disagreed and was discharged. The next morning the applicant appeared before the judge represented by counsel. He admitted failure to appear at the trial and the judge dealt with the matter summarily as if it were contempt of court and sentenced the applicant to three months imprisonment.

This raised for the first time the powers of the Crown Court under section 6(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967, which gave the court power to commit for contempt a person who has been released on bail in criminal proceedings and fails to appear at the trial.

It was argued by Mr. Collins that the judge had no power to commit a person to prison for contempt of court in such a case. There was no contempt in the face of the court and there was no immediate urgency to justify the judge dealing summarily with the matter.

Section 6(1) created a wholly new offence, which by subsection 6(2) provided that it should be proved either on summary conviction or on indictment that the person committed for contempt was a person who had been released on bail in criminal proceedings and failed to appear at the trial.

Regina v Bennett

Before Lord Justice Orr, Lord Justice Browne and Mr. Justice Mals

[Judgment delivered August 8] The Court of Appeal gave guidance to judges and prosecuting counsel on the burden of proof in cases of conspiracy to commit a crime which might be "impossible".

Their Lordships, in a reserved judgment, dismissed appeals by William Anthony Bennett, aged 25, and by John West, aged 21, against convictions after a five-day retrial at Chelmsford Crown Court (Recorder G. J. Appleton) on charges of conspiracy to commit a crime which might be "impossible".

The appellants, who were charged with conspiracy to commit a crime which might be "impossible", were charged with conspiracy to commit a crime which might be "impossible". The appellants, who were charged with conspiracy to commit a crime which might be "impossible", were charged with conspiracy to commit a crime which might be "impossible".

Mr. Bennett, who was sentenced to 21 months imprisonment, did not press and appeal against his conviction. Mr. West, who had pleaded guilty to charges of unlawful possession of 750 milligrams and 18,371 grammes of cannabis, was sentenced to three years and to forfeit £2,000 found in his possession. The appellants were charged with conspiracy to commit a crime which might be "impossible".

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Lord Justice Browne said that their Lordships were prepared to assume that the agreement was to buy cannabis from Ade, as Mr. Ade, although Mr. Bennett had pleaded guilty to the charge, was not a party to the conspiracy.

The time at which one had to consider whether or not the performance of the agreement would be a crime was the time when the agreement was made. It was not the time when the agreement was carried out, but the time when the agreement was made.

Lord Scarman in *North* committed an agreement to commit a crime to the commission of the crime, but in the way agreed upon, but frustrated by a supervening event making the completed impos-

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Court of Appeal

Crown Court can commit a bail absconder

Mr. Collins has referred to two other statutes which created similar offences, the Criminal Procedure Act 1963, section 3(1) and the Criminal Justice Act 1974, section 20(2). These sections were carried to contempt committed in the face of the court. Mr. Collins contended that the omission of the phrase "in the face of the court" from the Criminal Justice Act 1974 was a deliberate amendment.

On the contrary, it was designed to give the Crown Court power to deal with the offender as if he had committed a criminal contempt. Circumstances could be found where a dispute arose on the facts as to whether the person had absconded, where the judge might think it right to direct the trial judge to deal with the matter in the magistrates' court, or he might decide to deal with the matter himself.

The whole purpose of this section was to provide short simple alternative remedies without the elaborate procedure of the Criminal Justice Act 1974. Parliament could not have contemplated hearing such a case in the Divisional Court or the Criminal Division of the Queen's Bench, or in the magistrates' court, if such a procedure were still open.

For those reasons the Crown Court had full and sufficient powers to deal with the matter in the way he did. Mr. Collins placed reliance on *Regina v. Bennett* (1977) QB 731. That was a decision well before the Criminal Justice Act 1974 and did not assist in the solution of this case.

The hearing of the application would be treated as the hearing of the appeal, and the sentence of three months would be reduced to one month imprisonment. It was right to pass an immediate custodial sentence in this case.

Solicitors: Hansen, Wyatt & Co. Counsel: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Guidance on burden of proof in 'impossible' criminal conspiracies

Regina v Bennett

Before Lord Justice Orr, Lord Justice Browne and Mr. Justice Mals

[Judgment delivered August 8] The Court of Appeal gave guidance to judges and prosecuting counsel on the burden of proof in cases of conspiracy to commit a crime which might be "impossible".

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Racing

Weth Nan has the allowance to enable him to beat war-horse

rununda, was reduced to a steeplechase. Macken set the target on

Boomerang in 39.5sec and Pessoa came up to equalize for Brazil on Miss Muet. The Embassy course was by Alvin Ball who is the first Paul County builder to officiate here.

Paul Darragh and Heather Honey made a gallant attempt to defeat them and failed by only 2 of a second. Harvey Smith went in for third place and had the last place in the race. Hans Winkler took third place with Sanyo Saeur (Olympic Star) in 45.5sec.

Leao, Germany, riding Leafblad Ltd, gained first blood for Ireland in the second round of the Grand Prix Stakes, a preliminary competition before the European Junior Show Jumping Championships at Stammingen, near Moringen, Germany.

She went first—in the tight rider jump off and her clear round of 42.8 seconds proved to be enough.

Harvey Smith's son, Robert, was second on the same horse, Cresna, but was still fast enough for third place. Michael Whitaker took fourth for Britain on Brother Scott, a light grey faun.

CONTINENTAL AND NEWCOMERS
Continental: 1st, Luc, 2nd, Fausanais 3rd, L'Esperance, 4th, L'Esperance 5th, L'Esperance 6th, L'Esperance 7th, L'Esperance 8th, L'Esperance 9th, L'Esperance 10th, L'Esperance 11th, L'Esperance 12th, L'Esperance 13th, L'Esperance 14th, L'Esperance 15th, L'Esperance 16th, L'Esperance 17th, L'Esperance 18th, L'Esperance 19th, L'Esperance 20th, L'Esperance 21st, L'Esperance 22nd, L'Esperance 23rd, L'Esperance 24th, L'Esperance 25th, L'Esperance 26th, L'Esperance 27th, L'Esperance 28th, L'Esperance 29th, L'Esperance 30th, L'Esperance 31st, L'Esperance 32nd, L'Esperance 33rd, L'Esperance 34th, L'Esperance 35th, L'Esperance 36th, L'Esperance 37th, L'Esperance 38th, L'Esperance 39th, L'Esperance 40th, L'Esperance 41st, L'Esperance 42nd, L'Esperance 43rd, L'Esperance 44th, L'Esperance 45th, L'Esperance 46th, L'Esperance 47th, L'Esperance 48th, L'Esperance 49th, L'Esperance 50th, L'Esperance 51st, L'Esperance 52nd, L'Esperance 53rd, L'Esperance 54th, L'Esperance 55th, L'Esperance 56th, 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will resign the better ground. Sharpeo Your Eye is a useful three-year-old, but surely not in the same class as Weid Nan. Midrange, however, need not be an

better than anyone else and came

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Cecil steps up

for century of v

Crystal Coach is a potential event-b Natsional Hunt prospect but is likely to involve a heavy five-figure outlay to secure him Joel's prospective three-year-old.

He led throughout the 14-furlong Caister Handicap at Great Yarmouth yesterday—just as he did in the 12-furlong Caister Handicap for a highly impressive six-length victory and a 10-day hat-trick. His trainer, Henry Cecil, said he will make a splendid jumper.

Cecil emphasized: "He's still a baby but is gaining in confidence all the time. He'll go to and another small race for him at the end of the season then Crystal Coach will be sent to the States."

Cecil went on to repeat his opening day double when Combsought Bridge (Joe Mercer) overtook the century club in the final furlong of the Scroby Sands stakes (Division Two).

Combsought Bridge was Cecil's 15th winner of the season.

Miss Atherton recovers

the single final of the
 English women's bowls champion-
 ship at Leamington Spa yester-
 day. Miss Atherton did not lead
 until the last end of a lengthy
 semi-final against last year's
 losing finalist, Norma Shaw, of
 Duppier Park, Durtam. She even-
 tually won 21-19 after 27 ends.

Miss Atherton, from the Plessey
 Works, a past winner of the two-
 rounds championship, was behind
 all the way but fought back to
 5-15. She then survived the set-
 back of conceding four shots on
 the last end, to triumph in the
 power of her own end, then on a
 winning two to go into the final.
 She meets Mrs E. Logan, of
 Lonsdale Green, Middlesex, who
 defeated her in the final of Fleet,
 Hampshire, 22-15.

17. Magnus 21.
 18. Magnus 21.
 19. N. Shaw 18.
 20. N. Shaw 18.
 21. Plessey 23. D. Fletcher.
 1. Melbourn Oxford 22.
 2. N. H. Atherton 19.
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Newbury programm

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2	0	Alfred, 4, 1, Lolly, 8, 1
3	0	Buckhorn, 4, 1, Anson, 8, 1
4	0	Charm, 4, 1, Lolly, 8, 1
5	00	Day in, 4, 1, W. Lightfoot, 8, 1
6	0	Dee, 4, 1, Lolly, 8, 1
7	0	Dee, 4, 1, Lolly, 8, 1
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230-030 Ceraldo, B. Hobb, & O.
420330 Klingfold, Lad. G. Benstead

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8-8	A. Bond	2
U. 8-8	C. Baster	3

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To: The Sunday Times National Fun Run P.O. Box 9 Portsmouth, Hants PO1 2TP.

I enclose a 9"x4" stamped addressed _____
envelope for information, _____
Rules and Entry Form(s) _____
for _____ persons _____

Name _____
Address _____

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES IS 31st AUGUST 1978.

(3.35) WHITCHURN STAKES
2-y-o; \$1,931: 70

Whitchurn Stakes, gr. e by Comedy
Steeple-Parade 1D. Scurry, 9-3
Star-Fortified 8. Bayard 1 1 R
Jalky Capparek P. Emery 18-1 2 13
Silinkaya " R. Waldron 135-1 3

ALSO RAN: 10-11 Ivay Elusive Pin-
ched, 7-1 Horro, 11-1 Beila Oufina,
1-1 Gaudin, 11-1 Yellow Jersey,
1-1 Gambing Rich, 20-1
I.L. Sentinal, Valon, Servilla, Same-
ness, 35-1 Bonville Bridge.
Owner Unknown, Our Birthday, Quite
Nice 17 sec.

NOTE: Win. 45¢ places 30¢ 15¢.
\$5.00; dual forecast, 10¢ H. Price.

15.302 (2.1m)	15.301 (2.1m)
15.301 Season 1, ch. C, by Billy Season	15.300 Season 1, ch. C, by Billy Season
15.300 Match 1, H. Slagle	15.299 Match 1, H. Slagle
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12-48) LOWESTOFF HANDICAP 5577; 1m)	Salv East Rowe	12 17 12
Owned by John Splendid Handic. 5-8-8 W.	Salv East Rowe	12 17 12
..... A Million, B. Jags 11-21 1	Salv East Rowe	12 17 12
..... E. Hnde 10-11 3	Salv East Rowe	12 17 12
SO RAN: 100-30 Crazy Horse, Birthday Wish, Ducky Warrior, Amr. Highland Player (cm), 33-1	Salv East Rowe	12 17 12
DATE: Win 27p places 31p 16c, total forecast 61p J. Mulhall 31	Salv East Rowe	12 17 12
1-2, 2-3. There was no bid for winner.	Salv East Rowe	12 17 12
(13-7) FRANK CARSON HANZI- IP 121,654; 3-3-0; 61)	Salv East Rowe	12 17 12

[illegible]

1. Carrianna
 Brother (10-1)
 1. B. 222.
 O: 1. Peter
 2. The Winks
 3. (11-1). 10
 fav.
 1. 1. Fran Lei
 1. 1. (3-1): 3
 O: 1. Mandy
 1. 1. (5-1): 3
 1. 1. (10-1): 3
 did not win.
 1. 1. (2-1): 3
 (2-1) 207: 3
 O: 1. Ducky
 1. 1. (8-1): 3
 1. 1. (10-1): 3

How Britain loses out when they balance the books in Brussels

At last month's EEC summit meeting in Bremen, Mr. Callaghan—despite strong doubts and reservations—allowed himself to be persuaded by Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Giscard d'Estaing of France to put his name to an ambitious working blueprint for a new European economic system.

In return, he exacted a promise that "concurrent studies" would be undertaken "of the action needed to strengthen the economies of the less prosperous member states".

Some of Britain's EEC partners see this commitment as simply a question of increasing the credit facilities already available to weaker members. But the British and it is likely that a Tory government would take a very different view—arguing that if the less healthy economies are to be accepted, the disciplines entailed in a bold new move towards monetary union, there must be an equally radical change in the way the EEC budget redistributes wealth within the Community.

Britain can make out a good case that far from helping to even out economic disparities, the EEC budget, as it currently operates, is actually accentuating them. Thus, on the basis of figures for 1976, the latest year for which complete EEC-wide statistics are available, Britain is shown to have the highest net contributor per capita to the Community, while holding only seventh place in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) per head, the most commonly used measure of national wealth (see table).

Of the three poorest EEC countries, only Ireland would seem to benefit significantly from resource transfer. Italy barely manages to break even. Of the richer states, France's net contribution is negligible, while Holland is a substantial beneficiary, and Denmark, the wealthiest EEC country on the GDP measure, paradoxically enjoys the highest net

resource transfer of all. Only Germany and Belgium make a (net) contribution in any way related to capacity to pay.

Since 1976, moreover, the position has undoubtedly worsened as far as Britain is concerned. During the first four years of membership the net budget cost to Britain was actually much less than expected. This was partly because of temporary technical anomalies in the way the agricultural "green money" system operated, and partly because up until the end of last year, the unit of account used to calculate budgetary contributions grossly overestimated the real value of sterling.

Up to the end of last year, the total net transfer of resources from Britain via the EEC budget to other member states amounted to £612m. In 1978 alone, however, Britain expects to be a net contributor to the tune of some £860m, a figure that is predicted to rise to £765m in 1979 and £830m in 1980 as we move to full participation in the EEC's own resources' budgetary system.

The reason for this state of affairs is that Britain imports a relatively high proportion of the food and has relatively few farmers. Under the "common resources" system, the EEC budget is financed by revenue from a range of customs duties and levies charged on industrial and agricultural imports into the Community. Any extra revenue needed is made up of direct cash contributions levied on relative GDP size (though from next year these will be replaced by a portion of value added tax receipts). As a net importer, Britain thus contributes heavily to budget revenues, of which more than 70 per cent are spent on the Common Agricultural Policy, this being the only policy mainly financed from Community resources. With only a small farming population, Britain benefits little from this expenditure. It does get a generous share of grants from the regional and social funds, but expenditure on

these is too small to make more than a slight dent on the overall imbalance. In any case, Britain will find it difficult to retain these shares when Greece, Spain and Portugal join the Community.

On top of this, the British can argue that more speculatively, that EEC membership has saddled them with a substantially higher bill for food imports. A study published earlier this year by the Cambridge Economic Policy Review, whose findings have been broadly accepted in Whitehall, suggests that Britain could have saved some £300m this year by buying food on the world market rather than at artificially inflated prices.

What, if anything, can be done to rectify this situation, and to what extent are the British complaints justified? The first point that Britain's partners are likely to make is that the heavy budgetary cost of EEC membership was predicted from the outset and fully acknowledged by Britain on entry. It was always accepted that the so-called "static" cost of joining the EEC club needed to be measured against the "dynamic" benefits of access to a "home market" of 250 million consumers and other less tangible advantages.

Now, it appears, the British have decided they got a bad bargain. "Everyone knows we did not get a very good deal in 1972, and we must continue our efforts to change that," Dr. David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, remarked recently to journalists in Brussels. That, as can be judged from the furor these comments provoked in the French press, sounds to many of our partners like a British bid for yet another renegotiation of our entry terms.

Our partners are likely to make the point that the budgetary question was examined at length, and as they

thought settled, during the 1974-75 renegotiation. This produced agreement on a "corrective mechanism" that enables a limited refund to be paid to member states whose budget contributions are strikingly out of line with their ability to pay. It looks as if this will bring Britain's bill slightly below that of the less fortunate member states. Italy, which gains nothing from the present pattern of resource transfer, is a potential ally. But the Italians are less interested in cutting the total volume of agricultural expenditure than in shifting the emphasis from market support for products of primary interest to northern farmers, such as milk and beef, towards more aid for the modernization of Mediterranean farms.

Germany holds the key to the success of the British campaign. Herr Schmidt undoubtedly shares Mr. Callaghan's view that the CAP is profligate and should be cut back. But it is equally true that German farmers have prospered mightily from the system, and as long as Herr Schmidt needs the Free Democrats as coalition partners he cannot afford to ignore the powerful German farming lobby. As one of Mr. Callaghan's EEC colleagues warned him in Bremen: "In taking on the CAP, you will be taking on the highest vested interest in the Community."

Whatever success Britain may have in pruning the excesses of the CAP, there is little chance in the long run of achieving a significantly more equitable pattern of resource transfer without a substantial increase in the size of the EEC budget, which at present accounts for less than 1 per cent of the EEC's collective GDP. A study made by a group of independent experts at the request of the European Commission suggested last year that this ratio would need to be raised to at least 2.5 per cent to bring any real reduction of inter-regional disparities in capital wealth and productivity.

This, the study said, could be achieved by more

Community financing of regional aid and employment policies and special grants to poorer regions, which in turn would have to be linked to the observance of agreed guidelines on inflation and monetary policy so as to promote economic convergence. In short, a fairer transfer of resources appears to be inseparable from a greater degree of political integration and a widening of the area of Community policy-making. That is an implication which is still anathema in many quarters in Britain.

Net annual contribution per capita to the EEC budget by member states (plus sign indicates net contributor, minus sign net beneficiary).

Germany +12.96

Belgium +5.87

Britain +3.90

Luxembourg +2.80

France +0.78

Italy -0.42

Holland -9.27

Ireland -29.33

Denmark -40.06

(Note: Conversions into sterling have been made on the basis of average annual exchange rates applied to member states' contributions and receipts in 1976 as expressed in national currencies. Payments from the social fund are not included because comparable data were not available, but they are unlikely to have been enough to change the overall picture.)

Member states' GDP per capita in £ per annum.

Denmark 4,220

Germany 4,060

Belgium 3,720

France 3,630

Holland 3,690

Luxembourg 3,330

Britain 2,150

Italy 1,680

Ireland 1,360

(Note: The figures are for 1976 as calculated by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development. Original figures were in dollars and have been converted into sterling at average 1976 exchange rate.)

Michael Hornsby

Mental illness a suitable place for treatment

On May 31 of this year there were five male and two female patients held in special hospitals who had been waiting for more than four years for transfer to NHS hospitals. A further 10 men and three women, all of whom were considered by the medical officers responsible to be suitable for transfer to NHS hospitals, had been waiting for between three and four years. Another 26 men and seven women have been waiting for between two and three years and 46 men and 10 women have been waiting between one and two years. Altogether 156 men and 40 women are currently awaiting transfer from special hospitals to NHS hospitals.

By any standard this is indeed a long wait. What it demonstrates, however, is the low priority accorded by the Government to the mentally ill and the general lack of public concern about such patients.

After all, it was 14 years ago that a Ministry of Health working party advocated the building of something akin to secure psychiatric units and the then regional hospital boards were requested to implement the recommendations. Unfortunately the necessary resources were said to be unavailable.

A more important and prestigious push was provided in 1974 by the interim report of the Butler Committee on Mental Health. The Butler Committee, set up in 1971, had been asked to examine the need for a new mental health service, to recommend a new structure for the service, and to recommend a new system of financing the service. The Butler Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Government in 1976. The Butler Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Government in 1976. The Butler Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Government in 1976.

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Has election day gone for good in Guyana?

Can the surface calm in Guyana, or is there a danger of the country's racial tensions breaking out again as they did in the riots and strikes of the early 1960s? This is bound to be the main question after the recent referendum, in which the Government's proposals for constitutional reform were overwhelmingly approved, at least according to the government's own figures.

The opposition parties, the churches and various professional groups have all accused the Government, headed by Mr. Forbes Burnham, of manipulating the figures and there is a reason to doubt them. The referendum was merely the latest step in a process by which Mr. Burnham's People's National Congress (PNC), has virtually reduced Guyana into a one-party state. In the 1963 elections the party won a 55 per cent majority, and in 1973 it became two-thirds, in both cases as the result of widespread vote rigging, carried out with the help of the Central Intelligence Agency. The referendum was a stage further in the removal of a provision in the



Guyana: going to the polls.

constitution by which certain key clauses could only be changed by referendum, it provided for the election of a new constitution by the PNC-dominated National Assembly, and, perhaps most important for the PNC, it allowed the postponement of elections which were due later this year.

The various groups which opposed the government's proposals, realising that they could not compete with the PNC's control of the electoral machinery, had decided to call a boycott of the referendum. This was very successful, and many of the polling places were almost deserted, though the PNC party made up for it by taking hundreds of supporters from one polling place to another. But when the official results were announced, they showed a 70.7 per cent turnout and 87.4 per cent support for the government.

The PNC, therefore, now has a more or less free hand to run the country's affairs, unfettered by constitutional restraints. This would be a serious matter in any case, but is made more so by the fact that Guyana is a racially divided society, and that the PNC is essentially the party of those of African descent, who represent no more than 40 per cent of the population.

The Guyanese of Indian descent, who are over 50 per cent, are almost entirely excluded from the civil service, the police and the People's Militia, set up in 1973. A few prominent members of the Indian community have joined the PNC, but by and large the Indians remain outside government service. The response of the PPP, which is an entirely Indian

party, has been to try to form some sort of alliance with the PNC. In 1975, after a period in which it protested strongly against the rigging of the 1973 elections, it announced a policy of "critical support", and more recently Dr. Jagan has called for the formation of a "broad based national patriotic front government".

The PPP has been able to do this because the PNC has in

effect taken over many of its policies, nationalizing most of Guyana's economy and declaring itself to be Marxist-ironic in view of the CIA's past support for Mr. Burnham as an anti-communist. But Mr. Burnham has not been interested in a deal with the PPP.

The question now, therefore, is whether the Indians will long put up with the disabilities and indignities of the

present situation. Many of them are disillusioned with Dr. Jagan, since he has obviously been outmanoeuvred by Mr. Burnham, and in any case they are not all believers in Marxism.

There is some scepticism about whether Mr. Burnham himself really believes strongly in the Marxism that he professes. He is an obviously able man, with a great deal of per-

sonal charm, but his opponents maintain that he is essentially an opportunist, who is prepared to take the political line best suited to his own ambitions.

In Guyana, he has installed a tight, repressive regime, based on the support of the African community, and with frequent use of violence against opponents. The press is almost entirely under government control.

Over the years, the government has nationalized most of Guyana's private concerns, including such foreign giants as Booker McConnell and Alcan, so that it now has direct control over almost 90 per cent of the economy. But it has run into a serious crisis as a result of a shortage of foreign exchange, and there are shortages of consumer goods, and long queues.

Guyana is a country almost as large as Britain, but with only about 750,000 inhabitants. If properly run, it could have a reasonably successful economy based on sugar, aluminium and rice. But today it is run down and repressive, and bedevilled by racial tensions that are not far beneath the surface. Middle-class people from both the main racial groups are emigrating.

In his search for foreign funds, Mr. Burnham has turned to the Russians and apparently been given a cool reception; probably they are cautious about taking on another financial liability in the Caribbean. Now he is having negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. It is a chance for outsiders to make their concerns felt.

Peter Strafford

Congratulations to Eley, who have been making shotgun cartridges for The Glorious Twelfth for 50 years.



A drab, ugly place, but it has a soul

I must declare an interest at the start of this column: I happen to like Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling and supremely ugly township whose acronymic name since 1976 has become a symbol of black resistance against white oppression.

Despite Soweto's drabness with its endless rows of matchbox houses and dusty, treeless streets, despite the mean living standards of most of its more than one million inhabitants, the sheer wretchedness of the place seems to engender the same sort of spirit that one finds in other poor areas such as the East End of London.

Unlike the East End, however, Soweto is not simply a working class society. There are upper class suburbs such as Dube and Rockville and a vast poor area in "Deep Soweto" which the better-off refer to as "the Wild West". Soweto has its "millionaires" like Mr. Ephraim Tshabalala, a many-faceted businessman, or Mr. David Thekwane, who made his money out of recording Soweto's musical groups. There are well-to-do professional people who listen to Mozart and drive Mercedes-Benz. Even among

the labouring masses, whose function is to keep the wheels of white Johannesburg turning, there is a rich cultural diversity and that remarkable sense of hospitality which seems to be the prerogative of the poor and underprivileged.

Like East Enders the people of Soweto are proud of being Sowetians, and probably only a handful would opt to live in the white parts of town if the Group Areas Act was suddenly to be withdrawn. Soweto, it is often said, is the unofficial black capital of South Africa. What Soweto does today the rest of black South Africa does tomorrow.

It also has aspects which Sowetians are less proud of, such as an occupancy rate of more than 10 people per house, a crime rate which surpasses Harlem with an average of 20 murders and 50 robberies a week and a special, evil-smelling type of smog which in winter registers a sulphur dioxide content of 1,000 micrograms per cubic metre of air—five times the level of the industrial areas of Johannesburg.

For a city of its size Soweto is wretchedly short of almost all types of facilities. Of its 100,000 houses (there is a shortage of 25,000) only 18,000 have electricity. There is not one supermarket in the place as the inhabitants are expected to spend their money

in white Johannesburg. There are only three banks.

Poverty apart, Sowetians have three consuming interests: football, shebeens and religion. For many, football is almost a religion. It is pursued with the same sort of fanaticism as in Brazil. It is the national sport of black South Africa.

Sowetians are mad about most sports, but the facilities

are few. One of the latest crazes is outdoor chess, played on a "board" with 2ft high plastic pieces.

Shebeens, or "sports" as they are sometimes called, play the same sort of role in Soweto as pubs did in Britain before the advent of television. Technically, shebeens are illegal. If a black wants to drink in public he is supposed to go to one of the official beer halls (most of which were burnt down in 1976) which sell "rite beer", a sorghum-based drink whose sales help finance the West Rand Bantu Administration Board.

Shebeens come in as many different categories as do pubs. There are luxurious establishments which are patronized by "sitatons" (people of social standing) or swinging joints where the snarling-dressed "cats" meet before going to one of the multi-racial night clubs in Johannesburg. At the other end of the scale there are shebeens frequented exclusively by pickpockets, car thieves or even young out-of-work petty criminals where strangers are definitely not welcome and which disperse awful retort.

The presence of a white

face causes as much initial surprise as would a black man entering the club. Rand Club in Johannesburg. But in Soweto the white is made immediately welcome.

Most Sowetians are regular churchgoers. There are about 200 churches in the township (one of which was burned during the student unrest) representing some 70 denominations.

The Anglicans and the Catholics have the largest followings partly because they have been there the longest but also because they have always been active in organizing extramural activities.

Some of the independent church leaders have grown exceedingly prosperous as their churches have expanded. Pastor Frederick Modise, founder of the 10,000-strong Pentecostal International Church now owns two Mercedes, two Cadillacs, a Pontiac G1 convertible and a host of other vehicles all of which he says were "gifts from God". Sam Mubunwana, one of Soweto



CE COMES FIRST

things which... The duty to act decisively to keep so important an element of the nation's defence in working order is self-evident. At the national level the trade unions involved have shown some comprehension of this, though they have as usual had to temper their action with an assessment of what men on the shop floor will stand for. Not of discharging duty has the Navy been in the least harsh or aggressive towards its civilian employees. They were told that certain work required to be done on the Resolution and the men concerned were given fair notice of the fact that if they would not do it servicemen would. When that notice expired the men were not dismissed: they were suspended and their pay was stopped for work they did not do. They were then to be invited daily to resume their work.

The dispute runs wider than naval dockyards. It involves 180,000 industrial civil servants most of whom are in the defence establishments and the Department of the Environment. It is a retrospective dispute about Phase Three of government pay guidelines, which expired at the end of July. It turns on an argument about how loose the Government should be in its application of the 10 per cent on earnings rule to this category of workers. It also brings in a claim that the pay of industrial civil servants should be fixed by comparability with civilian workers in a similar fashion to that for non-industrial civil servants.

No one denies the men concerned their right to pursue their claim. No one denies them the

right to withhold their labour in pursuit of the claim, although those working in establishments whose output affects the state of the nation's defence directly and immediately would probably accept a public obligation to stop or disrupt production more sparingly and for graver cause than is general in industry. What they are being denied, and what it is very important that they should be denied, is power to decree that if in a matter immediately bearing on the security of the state they stop work, the work stops. The duty of those responsible for national security to make alternative arrangements temporarily is a duty which must be kept clear of obstruction.

There is a general point here. Trade unionists make very large claims indeed for their right and freedom to pursue their grievances against their employers at the expense of—and often deliberately by means of—injury to the interests of sections of the public with no part in the dispute, and injury to specific and basic interests of the people as a whole (of which defence is one). This is a form of aggression, and a natural response to that aggression is for the injured bystanders to organize means of abating the injury. True, that would sharpen the edge of industrial conflict and, at first anyway, lead to more protracted disruption. The loudest cries of dismay would be the unions', whose aggression would have brought it about.

INAL CHOICE BY PRESIDENT EANES

time. I have... Dr. Francisco Sá Carneiro, who is quoted as saying that the name of the prime minister, the Social Democratic Party, is a "technical nomination" as by President Eanes. The choice of a non-party prime minister is a perfectly sensible reaction to a crisis in which the parties are unable to agree, and in Portugal's present situation certainly preferable to the alternative of holding a general election. There are two reasons why an election now would be particularly undesirable. One is that the electoral law has not yet been revised and until it is about a million potential voters, including most of the refugees from Portugal's former African colonies, will be disfranchised. The other is that a new Assembly has in any case to be elected in 1980 to revise the constitution, so that one elected now would have a short life—and what with municipal elections due next year and presidential

elections in 1981 Portugal would have more elections to put up with in a short time than such a sick economy and politically overworked society could easily bear. That is why, initially at least, Senhor Nogueira da Costa will almost certainly get the parliamentary support he needs. But if the parties want an election they have the option of throwing him out.

What should not be supposed is that a non-party prime minister means a non-party government. There is no such thing. Governments exist to take political decisions, and this one will still have to cope with the political problems that brought down its predecessor notably the question of how fast to proceed with the handing back to private owners of land illegally seized by workers in 1975. On the face of it, Senhor Nogueira da Costa starts with the disadvantage of the declared hostility of the Communists and the trade unions they control, because of his past as a big boss under the Salazar-Caetano regime and his more recent record of toughness as Minister of Industry. In practice he may find that reputation makes it easier for him to get away with the minimum concessions needed to keep the Communists (who themselves are very scared of a further drift to the right) reasonably cooperative.

EN-YEAR WAR STILL GOING ON

ordate opeos the... The towns they had taken from the Ethiopian control and converted to an earlier phase of their strategy. So long as they have a haven for refugees in the Sudan and a supply line of munitions and stores from their supporters (notably Saudi Arabia), they should be able to hold out; what remains to be tested is whether the Russians can demonstrate that their methods of modern warfare can crush any guerrilla resistance in any terrain. With Cuban assistance they have organised Colonel Mengistu's current successful advance, on lines comparable to those that succeeded in Ogaden, except that Russians and Cubans have not, as yet, fought in the front line.

It is much in Russia's interest to demonstrate its power to crush any fighting formation in Africa, for African states will be duly impressed, and African establishments which lack popular support will always hope to obtain Russian aid in return for political concessions. But there is evidence that the Russians do not really wish to put their military prestige on the line in Eritrea, and urged Col Mengistu to negotiate from the position of strength they had given to him. Col Mengistu refused, and has more or less forced the Russians to play the Eritrean situation his way, not theirs. Whether, in co-

sequence of his Stalinist comeliness, he will let, has yet to be seen. The Russians are busy with their own war of Marxist attrition against Marxists, no matter how the ideology of the thing is cooked in the propaganda. They face the eventual problem that if they let Mengistu fail, they will suffer in reputation as unstoppable men of iron; but if he wins he may then turn on Somalia with still greater complications.

The retreat of the Eritrean secessionists will have many repercussions. Most of the defeats have been sustained by the Eritrean Liberation Front, which defends the more vulnerable western plains. It is losing adherents to the tougher, more Marxist and better disciplined Eritrean People's Liberation Front, based on the eminently defensible so-called Christian highlands to the East. Thus the Russians will be attacking the more dedicated Marxists as "reactionaries" while the Arabs (called by Moscow and Addis Ababa "reactionaries") will either be supporting the Marxist hard core in Eritrea or abandoning Eritrea as a bastion of the Arab and Moslem position in the Red Sea region. Both will face increasingly embarrassing choices.

alization

could be told through your correspondence columns that all the questions asked in the survey and all the answers to them—including the one on privilege—were given to the whole of the national, provincial and local press (both daily and periodical). Television and radio received the same coverage, and all members of the House of Commons, in all parties, were also sent a copy. I hope this will dispel any suspicion that the CLA is a closed particular answer. The association certainly does not feel "trapped" by or "saddled" with any part of the results as your correspondent makes out, and your readers will surely agree that the very fact that

the CLA asked the question about privilege demonstrates so open-minded an approach to the whole exercise. They may also like to know that in replying to the questions immediately following, 82 per cent of the sample thought that the traditional links between families who own land and the places where they live are good for the country, and that 86 per cent said that owners of agricultural land perform a worthwhile service to the community. Yours faithfully, JAMES DOUGLAS, Director-General, Country Landowners Association, 16 Belgrave Square, SW1.

Secrecy on party finances

From Mr H. R. Underhill
Sir, Labour "spiesmen" are accused by the Conservatives of "guessing" at Tory expenditure on advertising, and also of exaggerating the size of their election funds. There may be some truth in this allegation because the cloak of secrecy drawn by the Conservatives over their financial sources and expenditure is, I believe, unique in both politics and in advertising. Fifty-two weeks a year Campaign magazine, the periodical read by everyone in advertising, contains headlines that agency X has just gained a £14 million account from one advertiser and that agency Y has just lost a £3 million account to someone else. Advertisers quite rightly keep to themselves new advertising themes and slogans, but the amount they are spending is known to everyone in the industry. The one exception is the Conservative Party who go to great lengths to keep this normally available information a deadly secret.

As far as income is concerned the Labour Party publishes the amount of its General Election Fund, and makes available in the press every trade union or other donation of substance to the fund. The Tories get their cloak of secrecy over this too. I am told that it is easier to get information about Richard Nixon's campaign than it is about the Tories.

So if Labour spokesmen have to estimate the size of Tory funds and if Tory spokesmen have to exaggerate the size of Tory resources and expenditure does not some of the blame fall on the Conservatives for their extraordinary behaviour in concealing what should be public information? Can they be blamed if they feel that the Conservative Party has something to hide?

Yours sincerely,
REG UNDERHILL,
Acting General Secretary, the Labour Party,
Transport House,
Smith Square, SW1.

From the Director General of The Economic League

Sir, I note from the report on your front page today (August 10) that Mr Healey "identified" the Economic League as "continuing backstabbing work for the Tories." This is not the first time that this kind of allegation has been made by Labour Members of Parliament, but no evidence of any kind has ever been produced to justify such assertions. In fact, the Economic League has no connexion of any kind with the Conservative Party or any other political party. We have never made any secret of our purposes, which are, in brief—(1) the preservation and support of free enterprise, and (2) implacable opposition to individualism and organisations that seek by disrupting industry to destroy personal, economic and social freedom, and the wealth-producing sectors of the economy on which our standard of life depends. The principal inspiration of such subversive activity has been Marxism, but the League will resist any attempt from any quarter to turn the capitalist system to an end.

Am I to understand from Mr Healey's remarks that the Government of which he is a member wishes to see the end of free enterprise in this country and to suppress the right of the Conservative Party and its allies to reduce our country to a satellite state of the USSR? Yours faithfully,
PETER SAVILL,
Director General,
Economic League Limited,
Lancaster House,
Palace Street, SW1,
August 10.

Building at Greenwich

From Mr C. J. Howells
Sir, I would like to comment on Mr Fuller's suggestions (August 8) that Greenwich Council's plan to build upon two parts of the Greenwich landscape is to the detriment of our national heritage, besides being contrary to local opinion. The Greenwich area is a unique inner London borough. Greenwich is densely populated with wide variations in the quality of its housing. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is pressure to build upon all available space. The land which was once Queen Henrietta Maria's rose garden is now a tangle of weeds, used to no purpose, and to which the public has no access. The low profile development which the council has planned for the site consists of two-story residential blocks for the elderly, carefully harmonised with their surroundings, and not encroaching upon the park.

I feel that the council's initiative in enabling elderly people throughout the borough to enjoy Greenwich Park whilst preserving its character, and hence national appeal, is to be commended. Regarding local opinion, it would appear that the local council has had regard to the needs of the borough as a whole rather than one part of it. Yours faithfully,
C. J. HOWELLS,
15 Woodlands Park Road, SE10,
August 8.

Britain's heritage

From Mr David Pearce
Sir, I was a populariser of the use of the word "save", having originated the title "Save Meotmore for the Nation" when publishing the booklet which launched the campaign. May I offer a response to your correspondent Mr Geoffrey Gorer (August 4)?

The word "saved" means: retained in this country as part of the national wealth of cultural, architectural and/or artistic treasures and (at least potentially) available to view by the public. It is surely a useful and widely understood shorthand. This is how many common expressions arise. I suggest that it is not of course, and as much as possible of Britain's heritage, if this organization has any say in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PEARCE,
Vice-Chairman,
Save Britain's Heritage,
3 Park Square West, NW1,
August 4.

Memorial to repatriated Russians

From the Chichele Professor of the History of War

Sir, In their replies to Mr Peter Calvoecressi's letter (August 11) about the proposed memorial to the victims of Yalta, Lord Bethell (August 3) and Mr Fitzgibbon (August 8) simplify a complex and tragic issue.

If the figures given in Count Tolstoy's work on the subject are correct, the greater part of the two million men and women from Greater Russia who fell into the hands of the Western Allies at the end of the war did indeed go back quite willingly to what was, with all its imperfections, the only home they knew. This accounted for the bulk of the Ostarbeiter in the western zones of occupation.

Among the rest there were a number of hard cases which were treated, as Count Tolstoy has conclusively shown, in his admirable book, with deplorable inhumanity by several of the British officials concerned; though a great deal remains to be said about the pressures under which those officials worked. But the bulk of the victims who have understandably aroused the compassion of Lord Bethell and his associates consisted of people taken with arms in their hands—German against the Allies, or carrying out duties which released German troops to fight. Some had done so deliberately, with great gallantry and enthusiasm. The great bulk of them had no real choice. But that was equally true of the great majority of the conscripts who fought for Hitler; not least the Germans themselves.

The fact is that by their actions these unhappy people helped to prolong a conflict in which some twenty million Russians died at the hands of the Germans with whom they were fighting as de facto allies. To the best of my knowledge no memorial exists in this country to those twenty million, and I have heard of no proposal to erect one.

I hope that Lord Bethell and his associates will reflect very deeply before they go any further with their proposal, and that their intentions clearly are. Apart from the propaganda use that will quite certainly be made of their activities throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, there will be many in this country who will feel that to erect a memorial to those who, however honourable or unenviable their intentions, fought to defend Hitler's Third Reich is, to say the least of it, premature. If we must have more memorials, let them honour to those who, whatever their nationality, strove to overthrow

Yours etc,
MICHAEL HOWARD,
All Souls College,
Oxford,
August 9.

From Mr Peter Calvoecressi

Sir, The distinction which I made between citizens of allied nations liable to forcible repatriation and those who were not, Lord Bethell implies, invented by me. It was made both at the top, and in practice on the ground. Directives from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Office and State Department, clearly and emphatically drew the line. On the whole, the committee I chaired, deserted, turned traitor, given aid and comfort to the enemy voluntarily, and war criminals; on the other hand citizens who had done

none of these things. A Soviet citizen was defined for these purposes as a person who had Soviet nationality on September 1, 1939, and was born in the USSR on the date Ostarbeiter and those who had taken only "ordinary" employment in German agriculture or industry were not to be classed as having given voluntary aid and comfort on that ground alone.

On what actually happened one example must suffice here, though no single example can fully exemplify the whole range of experiences in the chaotic postwar conditions. In Operation Keelhaul the British and Americans in Italy spent several months conscientiously sorting out Soviet citizens who fell into the prescribed categories from those who did not. Pace Lord Bethell the latter were numbered 264, all of them adult males.

The documents strongly suggest that they had all served with the Wehrmacht and, when hostilities ceased, cast off their German uniforms and even changed their names in order to seek the safety of the DP camps. They were screened out of several thousands. The Russian liaison mission in Italy waxed furious, alleging that the British and Americans were leaning over backwards to bend the rules in the Soviet's favour.

Lord Bethell introduces the question of compassion and appears to impugn my humanity as well as my professional competence. He has no business to do this. I have great compassion for these miserable people but that does not lead me to describe them as innocent or to lay their fate at the door of British ministers and public servants.

Lord Bethell convicts me of understating the number of Cossocks repatriated. If there were indeed 35,000 and not 25,000, then the proportion of Cossocks in the total of "victims of Yalta" was even higher than I calculated. These Cossocks were in 1944-45 employed on the German lines of communication between Austria and Italy. They tried at one point to do a deal with the Italian partisans but almost simultaneously attacked them and for several months retreated the areas in which they were deployed by the Germans. There is plenty of testimony about their horrifying behaviour. They themselves later suffered terrible retribution at Russian hands, but they were not innocents and do not deserve a monument.

The trouble about all this is that Lord Bethell and others confound these forcibly repatriated with the bulk who were not. Lord Bethell now says, if I correctly understand him, that although the people he has in mind were not strictly speaking, coerced, they were subject to something different, which amounted to the same thing. I think words should be used more strictly—especially when serious charges are being made.

I began this correspondence by acknowledging what I took to be the generous impulse of Lord Bethell and his associates, while deploring their misapprehensions. Lord Bethell's riposte is anything but generous and persists in the exaggerations.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CALVOECRESSI,
Guise House,
Asoley Guise,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire,
August 9.

Christians in Israel

From Dr Abraham Marcus
Sir, I was amazed to read in The Times (August 9) that a pogrom is in the making against Christians in Israel.

To those who know Israel as friends rather than as enemies, Christians as well as Jews, such a statement must appear the nadir of irresponsibility. There have been in Israel, it is true, instances of molestation of Christians and of attacks on Christian institutions. They are as common, or as uncommon, as the equally reprehensible attacks on Jews and synagogues that occur in this country. Nobody in England speaks of persecution of Jews or of a pogrom against Jews. Nor is it suggested that any public figure equivalent to Menachem Begin is offering encouragement to those who carry out such attacks.

No attempts have been made in Israel to hide these incidents. It is certainly legitimate that the public should report them, as well as the whole area of Jewish-Christian relationships and activities that may offend Jews there—and which do not of course, any sense justify or excuse attacks on Christians. But why ventilate this

matter through an article from a member of CAABU, an organization that has established itself as a purveyor of propaganda and a publisher of a propagandist's view of a highly emotive situation is a deliberate act of insult by The Times. You know, though, that the pogrom is part of the common experience of the Jewish people almost up to the present day. It means the murder of innocent men, women and children because they are Jews. It cannot possibly be suggested that Christians in Israel are exposed to such a danger.

To turn this word and its overtones into a weapon against us is a cynicism that only goes to show how far the poison of anti-Israel propaganda has penetrated. You have been thoroughly disoriented by the feelings of Jews and you have thoughtlessly created needless anxieties in the way you have chosen to make this matter an occasion for anti-Israel propaganda. The Jewish community of this country is deeply offended.

Yours truly,
ABRAHAM MARCUS, Chairman,
Media Committee,
The Zionist Federation,
412 Regent Street, SW1,
August 10.

Should doctors strike?

From the Director of Postgraduate Medical Education and Training, the University of Oxford

Sir, May I be allowed to reply to the Secretary of the British Medical Association (August 3), because he quotes both me and the Medical Act of 1958 inadequately?

I said that the duty of the General Medical Council is to control the medical profession so that the public interest is protected. What Dr Gre-Turner, quoted in the Medical Act of 1958 is part only of its preamble ("it is expedient that persons requiring medical aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners"). Before that Act, approximately one third of the medical profession, as it then existed, was unqualified in any formal sense, and the qualifications of the rest were on a standard. In order to control such a "profession" the Act authorized the GMC to compile and publish annually The Medical Register, which recognized those who were duly qualified; this in turn required some national control of medical educational standards.

Furthermore, the Act authorized the GMC to erase from the Register the name of any practitioner convicted of a criminal offence, or judged "after due inquiry to have been guilty of infamous conduct in

any professional respect". (My review of some of these historical matters will appear in the forthcoming issue of Question.)

Understandably, the BMA has never much liked the GMC, and in recent years it has successfully joined other groups which, with good reason, were pressing for the Council's reform. The Government's response resulted in an excellent report by Sir Alec Morrison and his Committee of Inquiry into the Regulation of the Medical Profession. The nature of "regulation" as described on page 3 of that Report is that which I maintain to be "the duty to control the medical profession so that the public interest is protected".

Regarding the BMA's Memorandum of Association, many believe that condoning strikes in the interests of the medical profession does not "maintain the honour and interests" of the profession; and if the status of a professional association is concerned with ethics, I do not believe that such a status is nowadays compatible with that of a trade union. For this reason I think that the independence of the new GMC is a matter for public concern.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN POTTER,
The Medical School,
43 Woodstock Road,
Oxford,
August 8.

Liberal adoption of ecology

From Lord Beaumont of Whitley

Sir, Mr Edward Dawson (August 9) is correct in thinking that the Liberal Party's move towards ecological policies is genuine.

But the Party will not be immune from losing votes by moving from a situation where it is in favour of nice things like saving Westminster Abbey and against nasty things like nuclear fallout, to a situation where it is prepared to say that it rejects economic growth from non-renewable resources and is aiming at a stable society.

To make such a move will need a traumatic rejection of classical Liberal economics which the Party has not yet faced, but which is necessary because it will be liberals who will be most needed to deal with the problems of personal liberty created by The Stable Society.

Yours faithfully,
TIM BEAUMONT,
Treasurer Liberal Ecological Group,
House of Lords,
August 9.

Plight of the land iguana

From Mr C. T. Corley Smith

Sir, For a moment I was alarmed by your dispatch from "Bombay" (August 8) headlined "Fifty for iguana from Galapagos thrives in India." I was well aware that in June, after two years of hard work and much expense, the Charles Darwin Foundation had for the first time succeeded in breeding a land iguana in captivity; but why on earth should this unique baby have been exposed to the risks of travel to India? However, on rereading the story, it seemed evident that it was still safe at the Darwin Foundation, and that the Charles Darwin Foundation had for the first time succeeded in breeding a land iguana in captivity; but why on earth should this unique baby have been exposed to the risks of travel to India? 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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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tion trend at is lowest al rate since November

March's sharp jump in raw material costs has still to work through.

The commission has already given warning that not too much attention should be paid to small rises and falls in the index, from one month to another. This is because the commission has until now been expecting an upturn in inflation towards the end of the year.

But if sterling stays strong to the currency markets it must now increase hopes of lengthening the period when the inflation rate can be held down.

The key index on inflation—the retail price index—is expected today to show a rise from the June figure of 7.4 per cent to nearer 8 per cent. The Government expects inflation to stay at this annual rate until the year's end. The decline in the commission index adds validity to that forecast except that the underlying rate of wholesale price inflation is still expected to remain at the slightly higher level of 8.1 per cent.

Nevertheless, the major influence on inflation early next year will still be the success or otherwise of the Phase Four pay policy.

Since the index went down to 5.8 per cent last November it has risen between then and March to 7.4 per cent. It then declined steadily to 7.2 per cent in April and 6.8 per cent in May, before easing to 6 per cent in June.

Mixed union response to Chrysler takeover

Mr Peter Balfour, chairman of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) said: "A great deal of taxpayers' money has been invested in Chrysler UK and we would need to be sure that the Peugeot-Citroen takeover of Chrysler UK provided adequate safeguards for that investment and for employment in Chrysler UK before we could welcome it."

"Obviously if we were satisfied that it was in Scotland's best long term interest we would do so."

Mr John Carty, shop steward of Linwood which employs 9,000 workers, said: "We have always been apprehensive about Chrysler. I don't think anyone is going to card at Linwood on the basis of Chrysler going away. The French company had recognized the Government's potential in the United Kingdom."

"The first question is the stability of the workforce at Linwood and the whole of the United Kingdom. If we can get that assurance we would welcome the move."

Mr Clive Jenkins last night described the plan as "potentially destructive of thousands of British jobs."

Mr Jenkins, who is general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said the way the deal had been negotiated had "brutally violated" Chrysler UK's planning agreement with the Government.

"Chrysler Corporation is behaving in a desperately irresponsible way. Plans for rationalizing clearly spell major difficulties for the United Kingdom workers," Peugeot-Citroen were in fact controlled by the

Michelin company, who were "bitterly anti-union" and the union would be calling upon Government ministers to make imperative demands for the protection of jobs.

The reaction of the Chrysler workers as they left the factory at the end of the day shift was surprise that the deal had been kept so secret and cautious optimism that in the long term it could be good for the plant.

Mr Norman Lamont, a Conservative spokesman for industry, commented: "Naturally, any government will want to safeguard its interest made under previous agreement. Subject to that condition the final decision ought to be for the commercial judgement of the Chrysler management."

"But to company, French or American, is going to go on digging into its pocket indefinitely."

Lord Kirkhill Minister of State in the Scottish Office said in a statement on behalf of Mr Bruce Millan, the Scottish Secretary, said officials were taking part to discussions with the companies. He emphasized that the Government would examine the implications for the security and prospect of all the United Kingdom factories.

A currency race Berne is happy for Bonn to win

While this week's rush of funds into the Deutschmark may be causing furrowed brows in Frankfurt and Bonn, it promises to ease the difficulties facing Switzerland after the recent spectacular rise in the value of the Swiss franc.

For Germany is Switzerland's most important trading partner, taking some 15 per cent of its exports. German industry is a formidable competitor to the Swiss.

But German tourists are a mainstay of Switzerland's hotel and resort trade, which in recent weeks has come to recognize fully the dangers of disinvestment on the part of visitors receiving only 85 francs for each one of their crisp DM100 notes.

The hotel trade is already considering setting up some form of exchange rate insurance scheme with the Swiss banks to offer foreign tourists stable prices this winter.

In Swiss industrial circles there are understandable fears that the latest rise in the franc will divert orders from abroad and increase competition from imported goods.

But the latest upward movement of the franc is only one of the many economic indications that Switzerland has developed a remarkable resistance to currency appreciation.

Industrial production, which according to the latest figures rose by a mere 0.7 per cent in the first quarter, may be rather flat. But the building industry, which went through a painful slimming process during and after the 1975 recession, is recovering.

Unemployment, down to 9.37 in May, is minimal as is inflation at just over 1 per cent.

Remarkably enough, Switzerland's exports in June were up by 5.9 per cent in nominal terms and 12 per cent in real terms, compared with a year before.

The only hint of possible damage arising from the strength of the franc was provided by the import figures. Lurking behind a modest nominal increase of 2.9 per cent in June was a real growth of 18.3 per cent, suggesting that those branches of industry that serve the home market must be facing greater competition from rival producers.

One of the more unusual snippets to emerge recently was the news that the Swiss clothing industry had increased its sales to West Germany by no less than 37.4 per cent in the first half of this year. But one industry's success is a tough foreign market does not necessarily point to the overall health of an economy.

Policymakers in Zurich and Berne will have to wait some weeks before they can establish whether there is a Swiss "economic miracle" in the country's ability to shrug off the effects of the franc appreciation or whether this latest sharp rise really will threaten Switzerland's prosperity.

Peter Norman
in Brussels

Funds needed to relieve heavy borrowing in US

From Frank Vogel
Washington, Aug 10

The new deal is far more valuable to Chrysler than the actual sum being paid for its European plants.

It will enable the company to consolidate its over-extended operations, deploy its strained management more effectively, and, most importantly, help the company to trim substantially its big projected borrowing.

This deal must come as a great relief to Chrysler's top executives in Detroit and to its shareholders—by noon today the company's share price had increased by \$1.50 from the opening price of \$11.125.

Management and model improvements in Europe have been possible a year or two ago. The cash is a welcome bonus in view of the company's particularly weak earnings rate. Chrysler does not expect to make an operating profit this year.

In the first three months of 1978 the company registered a record loss of \$120m (\$2m), and in the second quarter profits were down 66 per cent to \$30.5m. Overriding profits from overseas subsidiaries were off by \$6m to total \$16m for the first half of this year.

Problems at United Kingdom plants have been a drain on earnings, as have the extremely heavy investment costs involved in launching the Simca Horizon car in France.

The company under Mr Eugene Caferio, its president, faces intense competition in its home market and is being forced to embark on a heavy investment programme to keep pace with its much larger rivals—Ford and General Motors.

This programme was estimated to involve spending over the next five years of \$750m, with about half on international product design and engineering expenses, and the remainder on capital investment. Selling its European



Mr Eugene Caferio, the Chrysler president, heavy investment programme.

Chrysler last month moved up to a 15 per cent share of the domestic car market. Citroen, established in Spain long before its marriage to Peugeot, accounts for about 12 per cent of new car sales.

In its own right and began manufacturing its 504 model only this year.

If, as expected, Peugeot begins producing one or more of its other models it could boost its share of the Spanish

New group will have 25pc of growing Spanish market

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Aug 10

With its takeover of Chrysler España as part of the European package deal, Peugeot-Citroen assured itself of 25 to 27 per cent of Spain's domestic car market, with an excellent chance of increasing that figure.

There was no immediate reaction from the Spanish Government to the takeover of Chrysler's operations by Peugeot. The spokesman for Peugeot in Madrid said it was news to him.

Chrysler last month moved up to a 15 per cent share of the domestic car market. Citroen, established in Spain long before its marriage to Peugeot, accounts for about 12 per cent of new car sales.

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France welcomes move that would give it Europe's biggest combine

From Ian Murray
Paris, Aug 10

The French Ministry of Industry responded with predictable delight to the news that Peugeot-Citroen's takeover of Chrysler's European operations would make it the largest car producer in Europe.

This operation, the ministry in a statement said, "conforms exactly with government policies of encouraging French investments overseas."

CGT, the communist union,

whose members are strongest in the company, nevertheless reacted angrily to the news. They issued a statement deploring the fact that an American company could take a major stake in a French car maker with the help of public money.

Nevertheless, the company, a low level of organized labour and the deal is not expected to provoke any serious labour troubles.

The surge of Peugeot to the

top of the European car league has been irresistible since the company came under the control of Mr Jean-Paul Parreyse. Aged 41, a former civil servant in the Department of Industry, he moved to the company just under four years ago.

Since then it has bought in Citroen, one of the most technically progressive car companies in the world, and raised itself to become the 15th largest company on the continent.

Its turnover last year was 42,000m (€5,000m), and it made 1,516,000 vehicles.

The new takeover boosts the company above its state-owned rival Renault and means it will now be the largest company in France. Chrysler France has a workforce of 32,000, now to be absorbed into the new group.

A Peugeot-Citroen spokesman said the \$230m cash payment would come from its own resources.

Peter Norman
in Brussels

House hopeful ref for dollar

The producer price index for finished goods, which rose on a seasonally-adjusted basis by 0.5 per cent last month and which is generally viewed as the best overall measure of wholesale prices, rose to 10.9 (1967 equals 100) representing an 8.1 per cent gain for the last year.

The single most important cause of the sharp acceleration in the inflation rate in the first half was food prices, but the new data strongly suggest that the worst is over. However, the figures also show that heavy inflation pressures are now evident in a wide variety of non-food areas.

The Carter Administration continues to stand by its projection earlier this year that the inflation rate for 1978 as a whole is likely to be within a 7 to 7.1 per cent range.

Caroline Atkinson writes: After a brief rally yesterday the dollar was driven down again on the foreign exchange markets, finishing at a new closing low against the German and Swiss currencies and falling sharply against the pound and the franc.

Dealers blamed the figures for United States wholesale price inflation for the continued pressure.

Sterling rose against an average of currencies in the morning but ended with an unchanged effective exchange rate of 62.4 per cent of its end-1971 value. It gained half a cent against the dollar to \$1.2518.

There was a rush of gold buying, the price closing at a new high of \$207.625 an ounce.

£207m special deposits freed to finance exports

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England is to release a further £207m of special deposits to the clearing banks in a move that should help both to reduce the continuing pressure on the banks' reserve asset ratios and ease their problems in trying to fit themselves inside the Government's "corset".

The latest release of special deposits, which will take effect from Monday, is the second reduction in the level of special deposits to have been made in a fortnight.

It applies, however, only to the clearing banks, and represents the implementation of an agreement between the clearing banks and the Government, 1976, and relating to the banks' role in providing finance under the sterling fixed rate export and shipping schemes.

The nub of this agreement was that the clearing banks would provide a larger proportion of this finance themselves, reducing the proportion that the Government would then need to refund.

In return, for this, the Government agreed that if the banks found that the new arrangements prejudiced their position in relation to any banking even to seek approval for release special deposits to offset this.

This is what the authorities are doing, at a time when the clearing banks are under considerable pressure. With a strong flow of funds out of the banking system and into the hands of the Exchequer during a period in which the clearing banks have had to meet strong loan demand, the banks have found their reserve asset ratios under considerable pressure.

This week's banking figures showed, that in mid-July the clearing banks' reserve asset ratio had fallen to 12.9 per cent from 13.6 per cent the previous month.

Finance Editor, page 19

NatWest gets £29m for CU stake

By Richard Allen

National Westminster Bank has sold its 4.6 per cent stake in Commercial Union to various institutions for a total of £29.3m.

In a move which seemed to unsettle the entire stock market yesterday morning, J & A Scrimgeour, stockbrokers, acting for NatWest, placed the 19 million shares among some 150 institutions at a price of 154p.

This represents a discount of just over 6 per cent on the overnight price, but CU's shares which had been firm before the move fell back sharply to close 6p lower at 158p.

In another move later, Babcock & Wilcox placed a near 20 per cent stake in Butterfield-Harvey with institutions, raising a total of £23m.

Although the pricing placed of 81p (cum dividend) represents a discount of around 9 per cent, Babcock has still made more than £1m profit on the stake it purchased from Sime Darby last year as a precursor to takeover talks, which eventually proved abortive.

NatWest's sale was the second big placing operation within two weeks. Last week Allied Breweries and Sir Charles Forte placed shares in Trust Houses Forte worth £57m, further evidence of the current buoyancy of the equity market and the strength of institutional liquidity.

Mr Jeff Benson, NatWest's chief executive, said yesterday that the decision to dispose of the stake was taken earlier this year "and current market conditions have provided the opportunity."

The deal will result in a £4m book loss for the bank, which came by its CU original stake in 1972. It received the shares when the insurance group took over NatWest's 28 per cent holding in Mercantile Credit.

"Mercantile later became embroiled in the secondary banking crisis and wound up in the 'lifeboat' support group before being rescued and strengthened as a subsidiary of Barclays."

Although NatWest clearly put the best of the 1972 deal, CU has been a disappointing investment for the bank committing it to two heavy rights issues, the second of which—last November's £74m cash call—caused deep resentment among some shareholders.

Helped by good profits figures earlier this week CU's shares have only recently recovered from the hangover of the November rights and an earlier £46m share takeover of Egarrest House. Investment Trust. The market had seemed to be having extreme difficulties in absorbing the glut of CU stock.

Financial Editor, page 17

Development of oilfield in Moray Firth likely soon

By Nicholas Hirst

Development of the Beatrice oilfield in the Moray Firth is to start almost immediately with the approval of plans submitted to the Department of Energy.

Because the field is only 12 miles offshore and close to Smith's Bank, an important fishing ground, the plans produced by the operator, the little-known Mesa group, have been subjected to detailed examination to ensure that there is little risk of pollution.

The department has said the proposals are satisfactory, but production will not be allowed to begin until an acceptable contingency plan has been developed.

An earlier plan which used tanks was rejected on environmental grounds. Oil is expected to flow in 1981.

Shell UK Exploration, operator of the Duxford field, announced yesterday that the first oil had begun to flow into the platform's own storage cells. Initial production will be 30,000 barrels a day.

urges firm stand against shorter working week

island were urged yesterday. Confederation of Industry to stand firm against shorter working hours.

The CBI is strongly opposed to any present reduction in working hours. It argues that this would substantially increase costs and could also result in severe industrial relations problems.

Urging members also to resist local claims, the advice notes that these are usually the subject of national and not company negotiation.

Stressing the risk of a chain

reaction, it adds that "if those employees currently working a 40-hour week have their normal hours reduced, other employees already working less than 40 could be expected to claim a restoration of differentials either by a reduction in hours or by increased pay."

The CBI calculates that a one-hour reduction could take up all the increase allowed under Phase Four but the actual cost to companies would most likely be much higher, depending on whether "lost" hours were made up and how this was done.

The White Paper indicates that a reduction in hours could be considered part of a normal pay settlement on condition that it did not lead to any increase in unit costs higher than a guideline settlement. If hours are reduced as part of a productivity deal, this must be fully self-financing and meet the other criteria for such agreements.

Lonrho settles row with Sudan on sugar project

By Peter Wainwright

Lonrho has settled its quarrel with the Government of Sudan over the \$600m Kenana sugar project. But it has not regained the management contract it lost in May last year.

The group lost its role as administrator of the project, backed by the Sudanese Government and foreign interests, including the Kuwaiti royal family, had run into soaring costs.

Lonrho, however, will keep its shareholding of around 5 per cent in Kenana.

Yesterday's statement from the group said that Kenana and Lonrho had agreed an amicable settlement of all their differences.

Lonrho's shares rose 2p to 59p yesterday after touching 51p. City men were pleased to see Lonrho reestablishing links with Arabs, at one time the company's main appeal.

he markets moved

The Times index: 223.76 -0.56
The FT index: 314.0 -2.2

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia-S	1.74	-1.68
Austria-Sch	26.25	27.25
Belgium-Fr	65.25	61.75
Canada-Fr	2.25	2.18
Denmark-Kr	11.55	10.55
Finland-Mk	8.25	7.80
France-Fr	8.76	8.36
Germany-Dm	71.50	67.50
Greece-Dr	9.35	8.90
Italy-Lr	1575.00	1580.00
Japan-Yn	328.00	363.00
Netherlands-Gld	4.39	4.16
Norway-Kr	10.85	10.10
Portugal-Esc	88.00	83.00
S. Africa-Rand	1.85	1.82
Spain-Pes	151.00	144.00
Sweden-Kr	8.33	8.53
Switzerland-Fr	2.47	2.35
US-\$	2.00	1.94
Yugoslavia-Dnr	35.50	36.50

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Gold gained \$0.50 an ounce to \$207.625.

SDR-F was 1.2730 on Thursday, while SDR-F was 0.633937.

Commodities: Reuters index was at 1437.0 (previous 1428.6).

Reports, pages 18 and 19

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Rothmans International Limited

In his Annual Statement to Shareholders Sir David Nicolson, Chairman of Rothmans International Limited, made the following points:—

- * Profits in the financial year to March 31, 1978 reach a new record at £80.6 million before tax – an increase of 21%.
- * Ordinary dividends total 2.0566p per share, the maximum increase allowed. Company intends to take full advantage of new legislation embodying some relaxation for companies demonstrating earnings growth.
- * Earnings per share at 22.4p are virtually the same (22.2p) after adjusting for inflation on a current cost accounting basis.
- * Export operations particularly successful consolidating the Group's position as one of Europe's foremost cigarette exporters generating large foreign currency earnings, especially in Britain where the value was almost £17 million.
- * Proposed acquisition of Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Ltd, a logical extension of geographical coverage adding a successful tobacco operation and a measure of proven diversification.

ASSOCIATED LEISURE

Highlights of the year

(52 weeks to 12th March 1978)

Turnover Up 32% to record £21.9 million.

Profit Up 57% to record £3.49 million.

Dividends Up by 10% at 3.01855p net per share covered by earnings of 9.95p per share.


Substantial Investment of £5.5 million in main stream business plus £2.5 million on acquisitions.

Acquisitions.

The acquisition of three hotels and a holiday centre is an expression of the Board's declared policy of creating a diversified Leisure Group based firmly on a strong and expanding Amusement Machine business.

Current Year

The Board expects the current year's outcome to be good.



Principal Activities:

Rental, distribution and manufacture of amusement machines and the operation of leisure centres, amusement parks and hotels.

*Copies of the 1978 Annual Report are available from
The Secretary, Associated Leisure Limited, Phonographic House,
The Vele, London NW11 8SU.*

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Bank placing dampens early buying

Equity prices went into reverse yesterday as traders took some profits and institutions found their liquidity mopped up by a couple of share placements.

This combined to promote some active, two-way trading and the market had its busiest day since early January with 6,717 bargains marked.

Although a group of a good start, and the F7 Ordinary share index climbed 5.2 in the first hour, news that National Westminster was selling its 4.2 per cent stake in Commercial Union put a dampener on the day and after another half-hearted rally mid-morning the index fell back to end 2.2 down at 514.9.

However, many dealers see this as only a temporary setback and feel that any dip in prices could stimulate some cheap investment buying.

News that the authorities are to release a further £206m of special deposits did little to lift the market which had another quiet day.

With MLR as expected, marking time again, shorts tended to ease slightly during around an eighth on the day.

For those taking a bullish view of the market options on equity warrants offer the best starting point. The "call" option on Burton warrants costs only 4p, so it would take only a small rise in the price of the equity, currently at 186p, to more than double your money.

while at the longer end, stocks came back a bit in after hours losing half an earlier gain to close about a sixteenth up.

The Government Broker, sold a small amount of the new partly-paid Exchequer 12 per cent 1999-2002 for the first time at 153.

Leader stocks were somewhat mixed with Fisons climbing 7p to 385p and, reporting next week, Unilever at 552p and ICI at 414p each adding 6p.

By contrast, ICI at 396p, Boots at 212p, and Lucas at 322p shed 4p while GKN dropped 2p to 286p and, in a dull textiles sector Courtaulds slipped 5p to 119p.

Victrola, which saw some buying on recovery hopes, added 13p to 593p.

GIC went 3p better to 306p on news of its micro-electronic venture with Fairchild while Pilkington rose 10p to 610p in front of its share split early next month.

John Brown marches relentlessly on adding a further 8p to 458p.

National Westminster Bank added 5p to 285p after selling its stake, at around 154p, in Commercial Union, which dipped 6p to 158p on the news.

Another building to be placed in the market was Babcock & Wilcox 19 per cent of Butterfield Harvey, which fell 4p to 83p. Babcock climbed 2p to 147p.

Papers with an active sector of the market with Reed International climbing 9p to 162p on speculation that it might sell its Canadian subsidiary while McCord added 5p to 173p.

United Newspapers rose 10p to 372p and Boverat at 208p and Associated Newspapers at 190p firmed 4p.

More than doubled profits at Automated Security added 7p to the shares at 108p while Securicor, and Security Services, firmed 3p to 135p on trading news.

Elsewhere W. G. Allen rose 2p to 52p and sparking results from David Dixon pushed the counter 15p higher to 97p.

The expected £4.2m rights issue from Aaronson Brothers, along with interim figures, trimmed a penny off the shares at 80p while Hecor Motors lost a similar amount to 145p.

Following the annual meeting, Standard Chartered rose 5p to 423p while, among the High Street clearers, Barclays lost 3p to 358p, Midland eased 3p to 365p and Lloyds backed time at 278p, in good two-way

trade. Stock jobber, Smith Brothers, added 2p to 69p following figures on Wednesday.

Insurances were dull with Royal, reporting next week, losing 6p to 242p and General Accident with figures earlier, shedding 8p to 236p.

Vintners steamed on to a new peak of 218p, up 13p on the day, while Huntingdon Associates added 14p to 296p. Speculative interest was also directed into Burtonwood, on the breweries pitch, which climbed 10p to 173p.

Recent high-flyer Bourne & Hollingsworth paused for breath easing 4p to 258p but the market says that the group has already had an offer at around £2.50 a share although some expect the bidding to go as high as £4.

Elsewhere in stores GUS 'A' shed 4p to 318p, Marks & Spencer lost 3p to 87p and British Home Stores marked time at 210p.

Tate & Lyle which went ahead over the past couple of days held steady at 188p while Cadbury-Schweppes, another stock to have missed out on the recent rally, added 14p to 601p.

Unimproved market, however, firmed 3p to 66p highlighting the benefits of the recent bad weather while camping and leisure groups such as Campari at 133p, and Black & Edgington at 116p were unchanged.

In an active television sector LWT firmed 6p to 140p while Anglia climbed 5p to 92p.

Advertising group Saatchi & Saatchi went 6p higher to 175p following the Chancellor's remarks on the Conservative Party's campaign.

Encouraging figures from Capitol, helped EMI go 2p better to 152p while Decca 'A' moved 5p higher to 480p.

In a dull oil sector Ultramar lost 8p to 263p after figures while BP at 860p and Shell at 576p shed 4p.

Equity turnover on August 9 was £145.172m (25,414 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, GEC, Barclays, EMI, BPF Industries, Glynwed, Rediff & Colman, Tate & Lyle, BP, National Westminster, Distillers, Boverat, De Beers and Commercial Union.

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Heron-motor

profits climb by 52 pc

By Bryan Appleyard

Heron Motor Group, the 75 per cent-owned subsidiary of Perpetua Corporation, increased its profits by 52 per cent in the year to March 31.

On turnover up by 26 per cent from £106m to £134m, profits rose from £2m to £3.06m. Behind the line, an extraordinary credit of £1.7m arises mainly from profits made from the buying and selling of over 25 per cent of Henlys, to give net profits up from £1.4m to £4.1m.

Use of retained profits up from £575,000 to £3.6m.

Mr Peter Reynolds, the chief executive, said the group had benefited from the extension of the franchise, enabling dealers to sell the full range of cars. In addition, nine of the dealers became Leyland parts wholesalers, a move that will help to improve trading prospects even though the future may appear a little uncertain.

Current trading is said to be continuing to show a profit improvement and unsecured banking facilities of more than £10m have been placed to take advantage of any opportunities that may arise.

Group liquidity increased by £6.1m, shareholders' funds increased from £6.7m to £12.7m, to give net asset value of 131.03p per share. The shares slipped a penny to 145p yesterday, where they yield 3.8 per cent and sell at 8.2 times stated earnings.

One-for-three scrip as AGB boosts dividend

AGB Research, the market research and publishing group, has announced a 28 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £1.3m for the year ending April 30.

The directors are proposing a one-for-three scrip issue. The total dividend proposed of 5p gross represents a 65 per cent increase over 1976-77 and includes a second dividend of 3.4p gross declared last month.

Standard Chartered answers back

Answering shareholders' criticisms at yesterday's annual meeting, Standard Chartered Bank's proposed \$372m acquisition of Union Bancorp of California was "overambitious" and "too large".

Chairman Lord Barber, countered by saying that the bank was in good shape and on a rising earnings trend. He pointed out that first-half net income of £1.2m, against £1.1m a year ago, was a 9 per cent increase.

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Rothmans pays £44m

for stake RPMC

By Richard Allen

Rothmans International has held its first Dutch subsidiary, Martin Brinkmann.

Net tangible assets involved amount to less than £16m, but RPMC's tobacco pre-tax earnings amounted to more than £16m last year, while Carling's profits were over £11.5m.

Rothmans International estimates that on the basis of the last full-year the takeover would have increased its earnings by 20 per cent.

Chase Manhattan Bank, which has valued the Canadian assets for the takeover, said in its opinion the value is in excess of the proposed purchase price.

Carling O'Keefe, will be financed through cash resources held by its Dutch subsidiary, Martin Brinkmann.

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Aaronson Bros raising £4.2m by 'rights'

By Toby May

Expected rights issue, despite a dividend boom, and forecast of a record profit for the current year clipped 2p off the Aaronson Bros shares in 80p.

The board plans a two-for-seven underwritten rights issue at 66p per share to raise about £4.2m.

Using the facility offered by the rights issue, the group proposes to boost the dividend for the year to 22p from 20p.

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Henshall capitulates to Bovbourne

The board of W. Henshall & Sons has finally capitulated to the 20p-per-share offer from Bovbourne. Now that the 20p counter-offer of 30p per share has lapsed, shareholders are advised not to remain as a minority, but to sell their shares in Bovbourne since their marketability is likely to be extremely limited.

CELTIC HAVEN

Chairman reports in his annual statement that the firm is still going through a period of development and it may not be possible to show increased profits in the current year.

CLIFFORD & SNELL

Turnover for year to March 31, £10m (1977: £10.7m). Pre-tax profit, £195,000 (£130,000). Total assets divided, 0.94p (0.86p). Earnings per share, 1.94p (1.35p).

VOGLSTEINBULT METAL HLDS

Pre-tax revenue for half-year to June 30 was £1.2m (£1.84m, 1977). Earnings per share were 8.1 cents (5.0 cents). Interim dividend is 4.0 cents (3.0 cents).

F. B. TOWNS

Board will not move to permit to pay final dividend of 0.65p. Revised final is 0.61p, making total of 0.96p.

ENDEAVOUR PLACING

Briefly

the Bond Corporation, which already holds 25 per cent of Edecoeur. The placing by Norths, the Sydney stockbrokers, raised nearly £700,000 for HBE Australian oil and mineral exploration.

COUTINHO CARO & CO

Turnover for 1977 up from £2.5m to £28.8m, with pre-tax profits fell from £2.05m to £1.66m, partly because of higher interest rates and substantial capital investment during period.

DAILY MAIL

Only Mail and General Trust reports that first and second interims for year to March 31 totalled maximum allowed at time of declaration. Proposed final of 1.16p cannot now be paid.

ROBERTSON FOODS

Group's report following sales by directors: Mr R. C. Robertson 3,000 shares; Mr G. Cumliffe 6,000; and Mr J. McDonald 2,500.

INTRA INVESTMENT COMPANY

The Beirut-based Intra Investment Company has decided to sell its 89 per cent share in France's sailing shipyard company, La Cigat, to the French Government.

GOULD-BROWNE BOVERI

Joint venture to operate Gould's electrical systems group business. The group which manufactures medium and high voltage switchgear and substations, accounts for over 500m of Gould's annual sales of £1,600m.

ANGLO-INT. TRUST

Anglo-International Investment Trust's pre-tax revenue for the half-year to June 30 was £168,176 (£168,111). Interim payment, gross held at 1.49p.

SQUIREL HORN

Turnover for half-year to June 30 up from £2.41m to £2.9m. Pre-tax profit rose from £221,000 to £250,000. Interim payment, gross, raised from 0.94p to 1.11p. Profit rise for year will not be as great, as suggested by half-year figures.

LISTING RESTORED

Listing of Felicity Minerals has been restored.

BURT BOUTON HOLDINGS

Chairman says that this year does not look encouraging. Competition for smaller total market is keen and great efforts will have to be made to maintain present level

Alone we go

* Flat interest yield.

Property

London Flats

ASHVALE, SURREY
A beautiful detached house in the heart of the village of Ashvale, Surrey. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT
A property for investment in the heart of London. The property is a three-story building with a large frontage. It is currently used as a shop and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

WANDSWORTH SW18
A three-story detached house in Wandsworth, SW18. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

UNFURNISHED FLATS, CROFTON
A three-story detached house in Crofton, W. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

CHELSEA - CHARMING RESIDENCE
A three-story detached house in Chelsea, W. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE
A three-story detached house in Wentworth, W. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

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TONAL
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GOOINORTH CLATFORD ANOVER, HAMPSHIRE
A three-story detached house in Gooinorth Clatford Anover, Hampshire. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

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FASHIONABLE FULHAM
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Country property

OXFORD
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OLD KENT COTTAGE
A three-story detached house in Old Kent. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

LEWES-TOWN CENTRE
A three-story detached house in Lewes-Town Centre. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

YORKSHIRE DALES
A three-story detached house in Yorkshire Dales. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

DEVON
A three-story detached house in Devon. The house is built of red brick and has a large garden. It is a very good example of a Victorian house and is in excellent condition. It is available for sale at £125,000.00. For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 High Street, London W1C 1AA. Tel: 01-234 5678.

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MAIDENHEAD COACH BUILT CARS

1978 Rolls-Royce Corniche II Saloon, silver sand with red hide. 1977 (April) Rolls-Royce Corniche Convertible, Tudor grey with beige hide, left-hand drive. "5" reg. 33,000 recorded kilometers. British built.

1977 (June) Silver Wraith II, Chestnut with dark brown hide, piped with magnolia. Picnic tables, many other extras. 10,000 recorded miles.

1977 (August) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow II, Willow gold with dark brown vinyl roof and dark brown hide. 10,000 recorded miles.

1977 (Feb.) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow II, Chestnut with beige hide. 11,000 recorded miles.

1975 (March) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow, Regency bronze with dark brown vinyl roof and dark brown hide. 25,000 recorded miles.

1973 (March) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow, Seashells blue with dark blue vinyl roof and dark blue hide. Webster sunroof. 59,000 recorded miles.

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1977 (August) Silver Shadow II. Walnut over Honey with Beige hide trim. 7,000 recorded miles. One owner.

1976 (April) Silver Shadow. Carbe Aqua with Beige hide trim. 34,000 recorded miles. One owner.

1976 (March) Corniche 2 door. Saloon. Walnut with Great Everflex roof and Beige hide trim. Latest dashboard with automatic air conditioning. One owner. 9,000 recorded miles.

Buy or lease to suit your individual requirements. Officially appointed Rolls-Royce & Bentley distributors and retailers.

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MANCHESTER

1977 (August) Silver Shadow II. Walnut over Honey with Beige hide trim. 7,000 recorded miles. One owner.

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